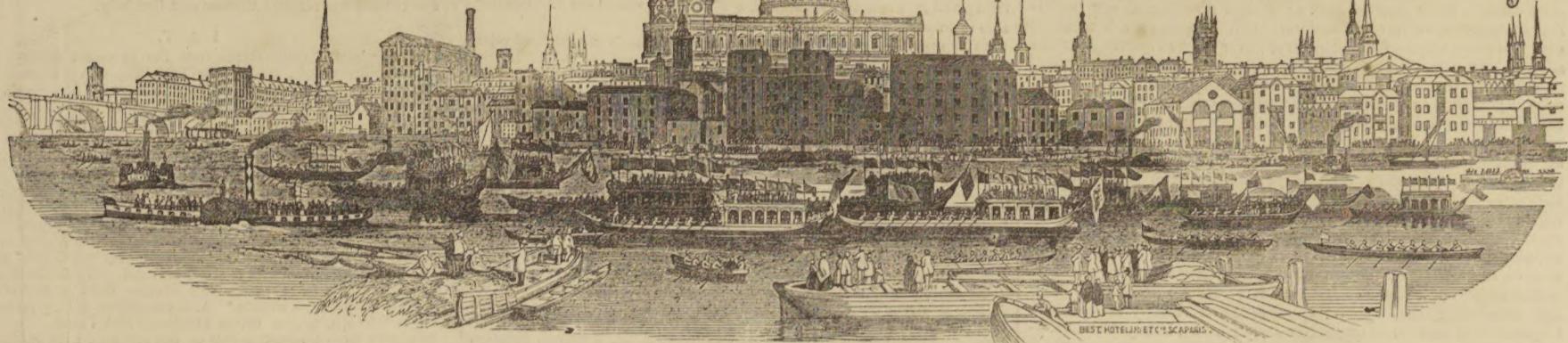


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.

RECENT LAW AND CHANCERY REFORMS.

The superiority of the English people and their institutions is, perhaps, in nothing shown to more advantage than in the manner in which Governmental reforms are discussed, decided on, and adopted. Theoretically, our Constitution may be full of gaps, anomalies, and absurdities; but, practically, we are a free people, with a proper share in our own government. What the popular will really desires, it is sure ultimately to obtain, if the desire be just and reasonable. This has certainly been the case, however slowly, with the recent Law Reforms, to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers. Two measures of Law Reform have this year been carried: the first is the Common Law Reform, the other the reform of the manifold abuses of the Court of Chancery. The first is contained in a bill of 236 clauses; the other in statutes of a less formidable length, and in orders promulgated by the Chancery Judges. The object of both is the same—that of effecting an improvement in the “process, practice, and pleading” of the courts to which they separately relate. In order to enable the reader to follow us in the remarks we shall make on these two important schemes, it will be of advantage to define the three matters to which they refer.

The word *process* describes the writs by which one party is compelled to answer, and, if found liable, to satisfy the claim made upon him by another. The word *practice* describes the means by which that process is made available; settles the mode of bringing it to the knowledge of the defendant, the steps he must take to defend himself, the course of the proceedings thereon, and the

regulations which require all the parts of these proceedings to be taken within a given time, and with a certain consecutive regularity. The word *pleading* describes, not (as is frequently supposed) the speeches of counsel in court, but the written statements made on one side and the other. Bearing these descriptions in mind, let us proceed to consider the law reforms of the last and the present Government.

The process of the law courts was formerly objectionable in many respects. It was not merely needlessly expensive, but it was defective. A knave frequently could and did evade it; to the honest but struggling debtor alone was it terrible. Outlawry was said to follow the disregard of the process issued to compel an appearance, and outlawry was supposed to be the most formidable process to which a man could be subjected. And the supposition was not untrue with respect to a man who was compelled to remain in the country and to rely on his own exertions for subsistence; but to the scamp and the profligate, outlawry had no terrors—they left the country, enjoyed a pleasant residence abroad, and lived upon property which they had contrived fraudulently to retain, or on money wrung from the tenderness or pride of relatives and friends. The only effect, too, of the outlawry was to compel an appearance in court, and the process was invariably set aside when the party was willing to appear, and was able to discharge the expenses which his negligence or contumacy had occasioned. All this absurdity has now been abolished, and the result of non-appearance to a writ of summons properly issued, and served according to the provisions of the statute (15 & 16 Vict., c. 76, s. 27), will be to entitle the plaintiff to enter final

judgment against the defaulting debtor. So far there is nothing but praise to accord to the statute. But when we come to look at the means by which this beneficial end is to be attained, it is impossible not to feel that the petty forms and loose wording of the new statute will, to a great extent, counterbalance its advantages.

In the matter of the joinder of parties, a considerable, but not a sufficient, amendment has taken place. A familiar instance will show how this is accomplished. A husband and wife are both injured at the same moment by the same act—the act of B's carriage running against theirs. The husband must now sue in one action for the injury done to himself; but if the wife desires to recover damages for the pain and loss of health she may have suffered through the injury done to herself, though that action must be brought with the husband's concurrence, and in his name, it must be in form a separate action. The action for damages to compensate the injury done to the wife cannot even be joined with that which is brought to recover the amount paid by the husband for medical attendance on her. This folly will in future be unknown; but the same act of negligence may have occasioned mischief to the child or children, as well as to the wife; and one action ought to have been allowed to include all the remedies sought for it in the way of damages. This has already been done in the case of a death following such an injury; Lord Campbell's very excellent act (9 and 10 Vict., c. 93) expressly providing for such a proceeding, and containing directions as to the division of the damages. Did the draftsmen of this new statute disregard alike the hints they



EMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT MARSEILLES.—(SEE PAGE 805.)

had received from public writers, and the precedent set them by the enactments of the Legislature? It seems so.

With regard to pleading—that mysterious horror to unprofessional men—the amendments introduced by the new act are not incon siderable. Yet, they are not what they ought to have been, nor do they embody all the changes which the Report of the Common Law Commissioners led men to expect. Pleading, or “special pleading,” as it is called, is to men in general what we have named it, a mysterious horror: it is a kind of hobgoblin that haunts the imagination of luckless plaintiffs and defendants. Such persons look on special pleading as our travelling ancestors must have looked on Dick Turpin, as a something ever intent on mischief and robbery, never to be entirely guarded against, and very likely to come on a man when he thinks himself most happily free from the chance of the annoyance. Yet in truth, special pleading originally meant nothing but the clear, full, and logical statement of a claim, or of a defence, and its bad character was obtained for it not so much on account of any evil necessarily incident to the system itself, as on account of the foolish abuse of it which over-acute men perpetrated, in the indulgence of their love for subtlety. Still, however, the objection to special pleading, though ill-founded, is universal; and the Commissioners, in their report, and the draftsmen of this act have adopted and applied the popular dislike, even to the extent of exceeding the bounds of discretion, and acting on the prejudice. Fictitious and needless averments are swept away, and special demurrs are abolished. This last proceeding has, by excess, converted a remedy into an evil. Objections of mere form ought to be taken away, but special demurrs need not be objections of mere form; and the ground on which a man’s right of action is denied ought to be specifically stated.

We need not proceed further with this analysis of the Common Law Bill. The remaining portions of it are too technical to be intelligible without explanations longer than our space can afford. The purpose of the bill is good, many of the changes effected by it are highly commendable, but there are about it a sense of littleness, a spirit of antiquity worship, and a tendency to leave every possible difficulty to be solved by an appeal “to the discretion of a judge,” which no one desirous of real legal reform can approve. The bill is ill-drawn, and is full of unnecessary repetitions; hence, no doubt, the absolutely alarming number of its sections; and its want alike of clearness and comprehensiveness. These objections are apparent on the face of it. How many more will present themselves when the bill comes to be brought into actual practice, no one can foresee. But all practitioners anticipate that what is really good in it will be materially affected by the form in which it has been presented to the public.

We now turn to the alterations effected in the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity. These depend on three statutes, passed during the by-gone session of Parliament, and on certain general orders just issued by the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges of the Court of Chancery. The first of these statutes is called the “Masters in Chancery Abolition Act” (15 and 16 Vict., c. 80); the second, the “Act to Amend the Practice and Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery” (15 and 16 Vict., c. 86); and the third, the “Suits in Chancery Relief Act” (15 and 16 Vict., c. 87). Of these the first is by far the most important.

The Master’s Office had of late years become a name of terror. Causes were said to be “locked up” there; and to announce that a suit had got into the Master’s Office was to announce that it had arrived at that condition at which progress in it was indefinitely delayed, and costs were indefinitely increased. But for the delay and the costs, the Master’s Office would have been deemed a myth. The office is now abolished.

By the second of these acts, power is given to the Lord Chancellor, and the other Equity Judges, to regulate anew the practice of the Court, a power which has been already acted on by the promulgation of the new general orders. The great benefit conferred on the public by this second act has been that of altering the mode of taking evidence in Chancery suits. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the examinations of witnesses upon written interrogatories, and for years past it has been the subject of complaint by the Judges of the Court, who were often much puzzled to obtain information and to get at truth from examinations so conducted. At the same time, the practice was no less expensive than unsatisfactory. Henceforth the evidence in a Chancery cause is, as a rule, to be taken orally, and the admission of affidavits and depositions is to be, as in Common Law cases, the exception; such exception being only allowed under circumstances of convenience or necessity.

The pleadings in the Court of Chancery are likewise to be simplified, which means greatly abridged, and consequently rendered much less expensive.

The third of these new acts relates chiefly to the abolition of certain offices in the Court, and to the transfer of official salaries from the Suitors’ Fee Fund to the Consolidated Fund, a transfer which is in itself a great benefit, as it will present the imposition of official fees on judicial proceedings in a new light, and enable the people and the Parliament fairly to discuss together the question whether any Government has a right to tax an individual suitor for the maintenance of the public courts of justice.

These three statutes have received an interpretation and an enforcement by the issuing of new general orders in Chancery, which have laid down rules of practice and pleading that must simplify, cheapen, and every way improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. About one class of them alone have we any doubt, and that is the class relating to the printing of bills in Chancery, instead of allowing them still to be in writing. This, like some of the amendments in the Common Law procedure, is a correction which exceeds the evil, and so becomes an evil in itself. There was formerly a practice which required that every bill should be engrossed, thereby rendering it entirely unreadable by any but professional persons. But, because engrossing was abolished, it did not follow that printing ought to be substituted for it. In many cases—in all where there may be but one or two defendants—the printing will increase the expense. The true course would have been to abolish the practice which required a bill to be engrossed, and then to have allowed the suitor to print the bill, if printing should be found the least expensive mode of dealing with it. The Equity Judges have, however, decided that all bills shall be printed, and have settled the rate at which the defendant shall pay for the copies which he may require to be delivered to him. Oddly enough, they have adopted a crotchet of the Chancery Commissioners, and have left without notice the question whether answers are also to be printed; and the records of the Court of Chancery may thus be made up of matter partly in print and partly in engrossment. Nor is anything said on this subject with regard to interrogatories, and no mention of them is made in the interpretation clause affixed to the orders, although proper care has there been taken to declare that “bill” shall include “information,” and all quibbling differences on that matter are thus avoided.

The other general orders relate to matters of too technical a kind to require notice here. But we cannot close our summary of the alterations thus effected in the Chancery practice without remarking on the great superiority of the model forms of pleading contained in these orders, over those which are contained in the schedule to the Common Law Procedure Bill. This praise applies alike to bill, interrogatories, and answer; and the public can only hope that the Common Law Judges, who have the authority to make pleading rules and to form models of pleadings, may take a lesson—and a very valuable lesson it will be—from those models which the Lord Chancellor and the Equity Judges have just framed for the use of suitors in the Court of Chancery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The news from the French Republic is chiefly of a personal nature, relating to the progress of the President through the departments of the south. We have given full details of these proceedings, with illustration, in another part of our paper. The President is not expected to return until the 17th inst., having consented to spend a night at Blais on his way. His Highness’s reception throughout his journey, though flattering and gorgeous in appearance, has not been unmarked by disagreeable incidents.

At Montpellier, on leaving the theatre, he was received with loud cries of “Vive l’Amnistie!” put forth by a violent and excited mob. It was found necessary to force a passage for him through a compact and evidently ill-intentioned mass of people. The President harangued the crowd, and told them that he would willingly grant an amnesty, if the persons transported, and those *internes*, would render themselves worthy of his indulgence by their conduct.

The Marquis de Dammartin, Mayor of Uzes, in the Gard, was assassinated on the 30th ult., at the very moment he was setting out for Nîmes to pay his respects to the Prince President. Four armed men were concerned in this atrocious act, and have at present eluded apprehension. Political vengeance is said to have been the cause of this diabolical deed.

One hundred and fifty of the political offenders in the department of the Var have either received pardons, or had their sentences commuted. On the other hand, we learn from Paris that the Minister of General Police, by virtue of the decree of the 5th December last, has commanded that the following individuals be transported to Cayenne:—MM. Adam, Bohain, Frère Preulon, Geuvrain, Godefroy, Held, Michaud, Mouton, Rouelle, Sandieux; and a letter from Toulon, of the 2d inst., announces the sailing of the *Orenoque* for Algiers, having 32 political prisoners on board.

A letter, dated Toulon, the 2d inst., states that, on that morning, the *Chapal* and the *Chacal* weighed anchor and put to sea. The following ships of war are at present anchored in the harbour:—*Ville de Paris*, *Valmy*, *Henri IV*, *Jena*, *Jupiter*, *Bayard*, *Napoléon*, *Charlemagne*, *Ukraine*, *Provengale*, *Perdriz*, *Orenoque*, *Gomer*, *Sané*, *Labrador*, *Pluton*, *Grondeur*, *Dauphin*, *Salamandre*, *Caton*, *Vedette*, *Narval*, *Averne*, *Eclaireur*, *Prony*, *Héron*, *Brasier*, and *Vigilant*.

The weekly commercial report represents the state of trade as favourable. The advices from the vine districts say that there will be a very inferior crop of grapes, and wine has risen in consequence.

During the whole of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday a violent storm of wind and rain raged in Paris. Tiles, slates, and shutters were blown from the houses in all directions. The rain poured down in a deluge, with, however, an occasional gleam of sunshine.

A dreadful domestic tragedy occurred in Paris, on Friday, the 1st instant. Mr. Morton, the correspondent of the *Daily News*, was stabbed by Mr. Bower, correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. Death ensued instantly. The cause was a fit of well-founded jealousy. Mr. Bower succeeded in escaping to England.

The *Sicile* of Wednesday says that one of the first acts to be examined by the Council of State will be a project of law for the reduction of interest on lodgments by way of security, and on savings banks deposits. It is also in view to convert the Four-and-a-Half per Cents into Three per Cent. Stock.

The following extraordinary address—being a blasphemous parody on the Lord’s Prayer—was presented by one of the Mayors of a neighbouring town to the Prince President at Montpellier:—

Our Prince, who art in power by right of birth and the acclamation of the people, glorified be thy name; thy kingdom come, and may it be perpetuated by the immediate acceptance of the Imperial crown of the great Napoleon; thy will, firm and sage, be done, in France as abroad; give us this day our daily bread, by diminishing duties on the necessities of life; forgive us our trespasses, when assured of our repentance and of our improvement; lead us not into the temptation of cupidity and place-hunting, but deliver us from evil—that is to say, the evil of secret societies, the vices of teaching, and the errors of the press, and from all kinds of elections; and continue to raise more and more, in honour and practice, morality, religion, respect for authority, agriculture, industry, love of order, and labour. Amen. (Signed)

CHARLES MAISTRE, Mayor of Villeneuve.

At the Bourse on Wednesday, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 35c.; and the Three per Cents at 78f. 55c.

BELGIUM.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Tuesday says:—

M. H. de Brouckere, summoned yesterday to the Palace, was received, at two o’clock, by the King. It was stated that, at the close of the conference, which was of very long duration, M. de Brouckere, without overlooking the difficulties of the situation, consented to employ himself in the composition of a Cabinet. We learn that M. Firmin Rogier has asked the King to accept his resignation of the mission to Paris.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that MM. Liedts and Leclercq will be members of the new Ministry.

The report of the Military Commission appointed last autumn to consider the questions relating to the defence of the Belgian territory, which has just been presented, is an important document. It recommends the demolition of the fortifications of Ypres, Menin, Philippeville, Mariembourg, and Bouillon, and the preservation of the fortifications of Mons. The opinion of these authorities is that the substantial defence of the country depends mainly on the efficiency of its fortifications on the two lines of the Scheldt and the Meuse. For this reason, they have decided to keep up all the fortifications which cover the line of the latter river—Dinant, Charleroi, Namur, Huy, and Liège. They also recommend the strengthening of Antwerp by the completion of the bomb-proof buildings in the citadel, as a place of security for the Government in case of invasion and pending the arrival of foreign aid; and in connexion therewith the formation of a *tête de pont* on the left bank of the Scheldt; the completion of the citadel of Diest; and the protection of Mechlin by field-works.

It is calculated that the line of fortifications above described, may be efficiently defended by garrisons amounting in all to about 70,000 men.

SPAIN.

By advices from Madrid of the 28th ult., it appears that reports of a modification of the Ministry were false. It was said that the Government had resolved to assemble the Chambers forthwith, and that it would be necessary to strengthen the Cabinet with some Parliamentary orators. MM. Donoso Cortes, Conga Arguelle, Alejandro Llorente, Oliván, and Rivera were spoken of as future Ministers.

The funeral of the Duke de Baylen took place at the church of Atocha, on the 1st inst. The King was present. The Queen assisted at the religious service.

GERMANY.

The camp near Pesth, the costs of which are said to have amounted to 3,000,000 florins (nearly half a million sterling), was raised on the 28th ult. This expensive military pageant concluded with a grand field-day, or mimic battle; the three *corps d’armée* being divided into two armies, of which one was commanded by the Emperor, and the other by the Archduke Albert, the Governor of Hungary. The army commanded by the Emperor consisted of 20 battalions, 56 squadrons, and 100 guns; that of the Archduke, of 20 battalions, 40 squadrons, and 78 guns.

The Emperor, after this event, returned to Vienna; whence he was to start on an expedition to Croatia on the 1st inst., which would occupy him till towards the end of the month.

The rate of exchange was still 11f. 28k.; silver at 15½ pm. The new loan was lower in price than that at which it was formed. This, it appears, is accounted for by undue speculation in the first instance, induced by a large subscription to the extent of more than £3,000,000 on the part of the Rothschilds, which has been followed by reaction as the periods for the payment of the deposit and first instalment approached—scrip being then disposed of at ½ discount, in order to raise funds for the purpose.

The Austrian Government has just rendered the observance of the Sabbath obligatory in all parts of the imperial dominions. On that day all public and private works are to be suspended, all shops closed, with the exception of those where provisions are retailed, which may be open only for certain hours.

Letters from Dresden state that the King of Saxony has accepted the resignation of his First Minister, M. Beust.

A grand military “mourning ceremony” took place at Vienna on the 30th ult., in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, as Austrian Field-Marshal and Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. The whole of the garrison was drawn up in full parade on the glacis in presence of

the Emperor and a brilliant staff of general officers. Not only did the officers wear the usual stripe of black crape on the left arm, but even the flags and standards were hung with crape. The Emperor has issued orders that the same ceremony shall be observed in every place in the empire where there is a large garrison.

From Berlin we learn that the members of the Zollverein Conference who have hitherto acted with Prussia met on the 28th, but nothing had transpired as to the result of their deliberations.

In consequence of cholera existing on the German side of the Baltic, the Swedish sanitary police had directed that no persons arriving from Germany or Denmark shall be permitted to land, unless provided with a certificate of health.

The cholera has reached Cracow and Lemberg.

ITALY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the processes against the club of Ammazzarelli, which, during the Republic, had its headquarters at Sinigaglia, has just been concluded at Rome. Of 81 persons who were indicted, the Sacra Consulta has condemned 22 to death.

THE EAST.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Ost-Deutsche Post* writes under date Sept. 18, “The English fleet is expected at Smyrna to support the negotiations which are now going on between the Porte and the maritime Powers relative to the right of their men-of-war to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Powers demand free passage through the Straits, that privilege having been granted to the French war-steamer *Charlemagne*. The excuse made by the Porte is that the French Ambassador was on board the vessel, which hoisted a white flag. To this the reply is, “We will always have a white flag flying whenever we pass the Straits.” It is considered highly probable that a Russian fleet will appear before Trebizond and Yarna.

We learn from Constantinople of the 23d ult., that advices had been received from Erzroom, announcing that an attempt had been made by six men to assassinate the Shah of Persia, while on a hunting excursion. The plan adopted by the ruffians was each to present a petition to the Shah, at which moment they fired upon him, and wounded him in the mouth and the thigh, but not seriously. The villains endeavoured to escape, but one was cut down by the Shah’s attendants, two were arrested and sent to Tehran, and the other three fled to the woods, where they were shortly afterwards discovered, when they were instantly cut to pieces. The assassins belonged to the sect of Babi, and the Shah having had their chief put to death, was the reason assigned for this revengeful act.

AMERICA.

By the *Europa* (Rysic commander) we have advices from New York to the 22d ultimo. The news is not important.

General Scott, the Whig Presidential candidate, was on a political tour through the west. His prospects, however, did not appear to be promising, and the agitation of parties was extreme.

The New York money market was buoyant. The cotton market inactive. Stocks in port light; but at fully ½ c. per lb. reduction.

Advices from Quebec to the 21st ult., states that the Assembly, after a stormy debate, had agreed to an address to the Queen, requesting power to pass a bill for the distribution of clergy resources by 52 votes against 22 votes.

From Savannah, under date 14th ult., we learn that a court-martial had sentenced the persons connected with the *Voice of the People* to death.

By the *Humboldt* steamship, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, we have advices from New York to the 25th ult. The cholera and yellow fever prevailed to some extent at Charlestown.

From Canada we learn that the Ministers of that province had introduced a resolution proposing that the Legislative Council shall in future be elected by the inhabitants, instead of being appointed by the Crown.

The papers state that the guano question will be satisfactorily settled.

INDIA.

The accounts from India by the *Marseilles* route, dated Bombay, September 1, state that the preparations for the resumption of the campaign in Burmah were actively proceeding. It is intended to re-occupy and garrison Prome, the successful reconnaissance upon which by way of the river, under Captain Tarleton, has already been recorded (*ILLUSTRATED NEWS*, 25th Sept.); and from that point it is considered the advance to Ava may not be one of great difficulty.

The army which will be assembled in Pegu in the month of November will consist of more than 20,000 men—that is, six regiments of European foot, 12 regiments of native infantry, and a full complement of artillery, as well as sappers and miners: 1st Bengal Brigade, now at Rangoon, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds—18th Royal Irish, 40th Native Infantry, 67th Native Infantry; 2d Bengal Brigade, to consist of her Majesty’s 8th Foot, 10th Native Infantry, 4th Sikh Local Regiment, and to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickenson; 3d Bengal Brigade, to consist of 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 37th Native Infantry, regiment of Loodiana, and to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Huish, C.B.; and the Light Field Battery now at Dum-Dum.

Emigration from Bombay to Australia was about to commence. Several Anglo-Indian families had taken their departure in the *Ranymede* on the 25th September, and upwards of 150 soldiers of her Majesty’s 86th regiment are said to have applied for their discharge in order to proceed to the “digging.”

The money market continued to be well supplied. The general prospects of the Indigo crop had not improved since the last advices.

Prince Gustavus, Duke of Upland, and second son of the King of Sweden, died at Christiansburg on the 24th ult. He landed there on the 16th ult., with their Majesties, and complained of indisposition. On the following day he was seized with violent fever, which ended fatally.

We learn with much concern from Lausanne that the Duchess of Orleans is still severely indisposed, although her state does not excite any immediate disquietude. Prince Alexander of Prussia has gone to visit the Duchess.

WORKINGS OF TRANSPORTATION.—Western Australia intelligence is interesting. The convicts have stolen the treasury chest, knocked the bottom out, and possessed themselves of the money.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV. THOMAS STUART
TOWNSEND, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF MEATH.

THE death of this learned prelate occurred at Malaga, on the 16th ult., just two years after his consecration as Bishop of Meath.

Dr. Townsend, who was born at Mardyke House, county Cork, in 1801, received his education at Winchester School, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was well known as the author of many works on theology and education. His father, Thomas Townsend, Esq., barrister-at-law, sat in the last Irish Parliament as member for Ballyburt. For many years Dr. Townsend held the rectory of Burnchurch, county Kilkenny, and was subsequently Dean of Lismore. His elevation to the see of Meath was in 1850. His Lordship married, in 1828, the second daughter of Charles Spread, Esq., of Lansdowne Lodge, county Kerry, and leaves a large and youthful family to deplore his early and deeply-lamented death.

THE REV. SIR SAMUEL CLARKE JERVOISE, BART.
OF IDSWORTH PARK, HANTS.

This venerable gentleman died on the 1st instant, aged eighty-one. He was the last surviving child of the late Jervoise Clarke, Esq., M.P. for Hants, who assumed, by act of Parliament, in compliance with the testamenteary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Thomas Jervoise, Esq., of Herriard, the surname and arms of Jervoise. Sir Samuel obtained his Baronetcy by creation, 13 November, 1813. He married, Feb. 4th, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Griffiths, of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, and had two sons and four daughters, all of whom are married. The eldest son is the present Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, 2d Bart., of Idsworth Park.

WILLIAM FINDEN.

MR. WILLIAM FINDEN, the celebrated engraver, was the elder brother of Mr. Edward Finden, with whom he often worked in conjunction. It is generally understood that he was a pupil of the late Charles Warren so famous for his engraving of Wilkie's "Broken Jar;" but he exhibits much less of Warren's style than of the elder Heath; and, if never instructed by that artist, it is plain, from the evidence in all his engravings, that he profited by the diligent study of his best productions.

Finden executed few works of a large size. His masterpiece in that way is a full-length portrait of George IV., seated on a sofa, from an original painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Marchioness of Conyngham. For this work he received fifteen hundred guineas, the largest sum ever paid for engraving a portrait. The sale, however, fully justified such a liberality of outlay, for so great at the time was the demand, that proofs were advertised for, with a large advance on the first price of publication. The mania has long since passed away, and the work, with all its merits, and they are many, may now be had at a very reasonable rate.

Finden was never so much himself, and this is paying him no mean compliment, as when employed in engraving after Wilkie. The best of these efforts is probably the "Village Festival" of the Scotch artist, originally painted for Mr. Angerstein, but now in the National Gallery; and next to that the "Highlander's Return," for which he is said to have received 600 guineas.

The success of the Brothers Finden, in working for the booksellers in the illustration of popular publications, led them at last to attempt the same thing on their own account, with the hope of more exclusively enjoying the profit of their labours. It is not often that professional men of any kind succeed when they venture to invade the province of the trades; but, in the case of the Findens, this rule, however general, did not hold good: they were the fortunate exception, so far at least as regarded the "Byron" Illustrations, the profits of which were so great as to make the regular publishers look upon the attempt with no very favourable feelings. Success, however, brought with it this evil; they were tempted into other undertakings of the same kind, and upon a more extensive scale, which were far from being attended with the same results. One noble design, and as nobly executed, "the Gallery of British Art," occasioned Mr. Finden a serious loss; in fact, it absorbed the gains he had made by the "Byron," and reduced him once again to the position of poor artist, at the mercy of the publishers.

One of the last acts of Mr. Finden's long and valuable life was affixing his signature to the petition intended to be laid before the Queen for the admission of engravers to the full honours of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Finden was a widower. He died on the 20th ult., in the 65th year of his age; and was buried in the picturesque cemetery at Highgate.

JOHN SOMERS, SECOND EARL SOMERS.

His Lordship died in Grosvenor-place, on the 5th inst., in the 65th year of his age. He was second son of John, first Earl (the eldest son, the Hon. Major Edmund Charles Somers Cocks, fell at the assault of Burgos, in 1812), and fourth in descent from the marriage of Charles Cocks, Esq., M.P., with Mary, sister and co-heir of John, Lord Somers, so illustrious as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Earl Somers married, 4th February, 1815, Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., and leaves one son, Charles Somers, present and 3rd Earl, and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Caroline Margaret, is married to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, and the second, Harriet Catherine, to F. R. Wegg Prosser, Esq. The deceased Peer was Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire and Colonel of the County Militia. Prior to his accession to the title, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Hereford from 1820 to 1832, and for Ryegate from the latter year until 1841. His Lordship possessed a considerable estate both in Herefordshire and in Sussex; his seat in the former being the fine Castle of Eastnor, and in the latter Riegate Priory. He was patron of no less than seven livings.

JOHN BENNETT, ESQ., OF PYT HOUSE, LATE M.P. FOR SOUTH WILTS.

This gentleman, who sat in Parliament for Wiltshire for a lengthened period, having been first elected in 1819, died at his seat of Pyt House on the 1st inst., of an apoplectic seizure. He was born May 20th, 1778, and had consequently completed his 79th year. His family is one of the oldest in Wiltshire, being authentically traceable from John Bennett, who served as Sheriff of the county, 51st Henry III. Their original place of residence was Norton Bavant, but at the beginning of the 18th century, William Bennett, Esq., of Norton Bavant, Recorder of Shaftesbury, having married Mrs. Patientia Bishop, sister and sole heir of Colonel Thomas Benett, of Pyt House, Secretary to Prince Rupert, their son, Thomas Benett, Esq., of Norton Bavant, purchased the Pyt House estate. He married Etheldreda, daughter and co-heir of William Wake, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and was grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record. Mr. Benett married, in 1801, Lucy, daughter of the late Edmund Lambert, Esq., of Boyton, Wilts, and had four daughters and one son, John, who married, in 1836, Emily Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., and died before his father, leaving issue. His widow took for her second husband Matthew James Higgins, Esq., of Lowndes-square. During his long Parliamentary career, Mr. Benett was a moderate and consistent Whig.

* * * Erratum in the Obituary of last week, page 282, middle column, for "Rev. T. F. More," read Robert Bridgeman More, Esq., Linley Hall, Shrewsbury.

TO THE EDITOR.—Cheltenham, Oct. 4, 1852.—Some ingenious person has invented a paragraph, which seems to be going the round of the papers, and which appeared in your last number, describing the sailing of a Dutch emigrant vessel for Australia. With this company I am described as proceeding to the land of gold in the capacity of chaplain. I beg you will give the most unqualified contradiction to this invention in your next number; and am your obedient servant, T. P. BOULTBEE, Curate of Cheltenham."

THE BRITISH PENITENT FEMALE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the above benevolent institution was held in the schoolroom of the society, Cambrige-heath, Bethnal-green. The Rev. Mr. Glanville read the report, which, among other facts, stated that there were now fifty-four inmates in the house. During the last year twenty were restored to their families, twenty were placed in institutions, two were sent out as emigrants, and only five left, two of them having been dismissed. There was an increase over the income of last year of £ 86 4s. 7d. The income amounted to £ 2060 8s. 9d. After paying all expenses, there was a balance in hand of £ 335 3s. 2d.

SIGNS OF A HARD WINTER.—On Tuesday much curiosity was excited, and a great deal of sportive fun, by large flocks of wild fowl making their appearance and alighting on the banks of the river. The rea-gulls were also very numerous, and between Battersea-bridge and Hammersmith several stormy petrels were seen by the fishermen. The presence of wild fowl, and especially of the stormy petrel, at this season of the year, is said, by those accustomed to the water, to be a sure sign of a long and severe winter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "WINDSOR CASTLE."—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Great Duke, on the day of whose death the *Windsor Castle*, screw three-decker, was launched, the name of the ship has been altered, and will henceforth be known in the official *Navy List* as the *Duke of Wellington*.

The two largest screw ships of war in the world belong to the French and the English navy. France has still her *Napoleon*, and his great rival's name is perpetuated in the largest ship of war ever built—the *Duke of Wellington*, from whose broadside more than 4000lb. weight of metal will be hurled at one discharge.

The *Megara*, 6, iron screw steam-ship, Commander J. O. Johnson, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, having on board Captain Innes's and Captain Marston's companies of the Royal Artillery for conveyance to Barbadoes. Captain Mason, R.N., goes out in her to visit the West Indies. She takes out also a few supernumeraries.

By the recent death of Rear-Admiral of the Red William Fisher, Rear-Admiral of the White William Fitzwilliam Owen is promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear Admiral of the Blue Sir David Dunn, K.C.H., becomes Rear-Admiral of the White; and Captain James Mingay becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

TRIAL TRIAL OF THE "AGAMEMNON."—On Saturday last, at ten o'clock P.M., this magnificent war-ship started from Gravesend, on a trial trip. She had on board her captain, Sir Thomas Maitland; Commander Hall; Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the steam department at Somerset House; Mr. F. P. Smith, the inventor of the screw-propeller, &c. Between the Nore and Mouse lights the speed of the *Agamemnon* was tried by Masey's patent log for half an hour, and found to be 10 6 10th knots against a strong head-wind, the engines making 58 revolutions. The result was most satisfactory, as exhibiting not only the enormous power of her engines, but also the great advantage and success of the screw as a propeller.

THE "CLEOPATRA" STEAMER.—The following is an extract from a letter by a passenger in this vessel, dated Madeira, September 13:—"From first to last the ship is well manned by most agreeable people, and one of the owners is on board. We anticipate a delightful day in Madeira. The captain read morning service yesterday, in the aft saloon, to a numerous congregation. On Saturday night there was an alarm of fire, some of the woodwork round the base of the funnel having caught, or, rather, it was found to be smouldering: a few buckets of water, I am told, quite extinguished it; and the captain had the whole of this woodwork broken down and thrown overboard."

WOOLWICH ROYAL ARSENAL.—An additional building has been taken from the dial-square and added to the laboratory department, where it is intended to cast the new conical bullets now made for experiment, to see whether they will not supersede the round bullet now in use in the British service.

THE "FORERUNNER."—The *Forerunner*, a new and beautiful steamer (in connection with the African Mail Packet Company), which sailed a few days since for the coast of Africa, will be succeeded by four other steamers of a much larger class, two of 900, and two of 1000 tons burthen, to sail every month; and a steamer will shortly be laid on to Madrid and Teneriffe. Two missionaries have gone out in the *Forerunner*, one from the Church of England Society, the other from the Wesleyan body.

THE MILITIA.—At the Newport Pagnell Sessions, William Brewer was bound over in recognisances to appear and take his trial on a charge of a misde-meanour, by circulating and publishing at Little Brickhill, a scurrilous libel, headed "Fitgging in the New Militia."

MERCHANT SEAMEN PENSIONERS.—A circular has lately been issued from the War Office, addressed to the staff officers of pensioners, which says that, in order to insure uniformity in the applications made to the office by persons who are anxious to commute their pensions from the Merchant Seamen's Fund for the purpose of emigrating, a form is annexed according to which all such applications are in future to be made.

THE PORTUGUESE ARMY.—The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree against the wearing of beards in her army, and orders that nothing shall henceforth be worn on the faces but moustachios and imperials. General officers, however, will be allowed to wear whiskers.

COLONEL GORDON HIGGINS.—This gallant officer having been relieved in the command of the Royal Artillery at Quebec, by Lieutenant Thorndike, was, previous to his departure for England, presented with a most complimentary address by the Mayor, on behalf of the principal inhabitants of Quebec. The document concluded by a request of his acceptance of a piece of piste, to be presented to him in England, as a lasting memorial of the kind feelings his many friends in Quebec entertain for him.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Up to the moment of going to press we continue to receive accounts of new disasters to the shipping interest.

The American ship *Mobile*, Captain Furber, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th ult. for New Orleans, with upwards of 50 passengers and a crew of about 30 men, has been totally lost. At half-past two o'clock on the following Wednesday morning she struck on Blackwater Bank, and shortly afterwards began to break up. Efforts were made to launch the boats; but, in consequence of the heavy sea, they were fruitless; and at every succeeding sea one or more of the passengers were washed off the wreck, until all bad disappeared, with the exception of eight seamen and one passenger, who were saved, but Captain Furber, together with all his officers, perished. The *Mobile* was upwards of 1000 tons burthen, and nearly new.

The *Marse*, belonging to Messrs. Young and Co., of South Shields, which was laden with Indian corn, from Iballi or Cork or Falmouth for orders, while on her passage home, encountered on the 3rd of August a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning. About midnight, and, as the master states, before any one had time to say "God help us!" a ball of fire came out of the heavens, struck the mast of the vessel, and in a moment capsized her. She went down in about three minutes. The master, Mr. Pearson, and a sailor lad, named William Murray, one succeeded in grasping some of the floating spars, when the former by great exertion contrived to make something like a raft, to which he secured Murray. Their sufferings were intense during the night; but, on the next morning, the poor boy, being unable to endure the agony occasioned by the chafing of his body with the oars and spars, said, "Good bye, master; God help my poor mother!" and sank to rise no more. The master was drifted about until, about five o'clock P.M., on the 4th, he was at length picked up by the barque *Peter Schroeder*, of North Bergen, from which he was transferred to the *Donna*, of Newcastle.

The *Jemima*, a brig, laden with linseed, from Taganrog for Cork for orders, was seen in great distress, on the 17th September, by the *Agenoria*, Howley master, in lat. 46 deg. 54 min. north, long. 15 deg. 45 min. west, in a terrible gale of wind. She had then 5½ feet water in her hold, with her cargo shifted, and decks swept of boat, galley, bulwarks, &c. Every effort possible was made by the *Agenoria* to render assistance; but, as the boat which was sent to their relief was stove in and broken up, as all means of communication were cut off between the two vessels, and as the gale increased, the *Agenoria* had to leave the unfortunate brig to her fate. It is thought impossible that she could have weathered out the gale, and all hope of her safety is abandoned.

The ship *Cromwell*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, reports having on the 16th ult. in lat. 44 deg. 4 min. long. 41 deg. 21 min., fallen in with the brig *Darling* of London, from New York for London, laden with grain, and taken off the crew, eight in number. The brig had sprung a leak twelve days previous, and the crew, exhausted with pumping, were obliged to abandon her, not being able to keep her free from water. It was blowing a strong gale from E.N.E. at the time, with a very heavy sea running, the *Cromwell* had to lay by the brig twenty-four hours before the men could be taken off.

A severe gale visited the North Welsh coast on the evening of the 28th ult., during which the sloop *Harriet*, of Bangor, laden with coal, struck on the Dutchman's Bank, near Penmon, and sank immediately. Five persons were on board—the captain, his wife, a female passenger, one man, and a boy; and the whole are supposed to be drowned.

The brig *Car*, from Liverpool to Shields, laden with salt, had her sails blown to atoms, and after a violent encounter with the gale, went ashore in Redwain Bay, on the North Welsh coast. The *Moelfra* life-boat put out, and happily succeeded in saving the lives of master and crew.

Several vessels dismasted, and otherwise damaged, put into Yarmouth Roads on Tuesday. One large barque had been wrecked on the Scroby Sands, and the master and a boy drowned. A vessel laden with railway iron was ashore on the beach.

The *Princess Royal*, contract mail packet, with the Hamburg and Bremen mails, was obliged to put into Harwich, and land the mails at that port. When off Southwold on Tuesday morning, she fell in with the crew (nine seamen) of the *Ondine*, of Whitby, wrecked on Sizewell Bank, and conveyed them and their boat to Harwich.

The *Elizabeth*, Mr. Baynes, of Jersey, was wrecked on the Main, between St. Margaret's Bay and Kingsdown, at eleven o'clock on Monday night. She was last from Halifax, and was bound for Havre with a cargo of mahogany. The lives of all on board were saved.

Off Dungeness, New Romney, and Rye, four vessels named the *Laurel*, the *Thomas* and *Ann* from Deptford, the *Honoria*, for London, and the *William*, from Liverpool, were cast ashore, and probably will become total wrecks. The crews were providentially saved by taking to the boats.

Northward of the Thames, along the coast of Harwich, Aldborough, Yarmouth, and Bridlington, no fewer than thirty coasting vessels were driven ashore, where, up to the last post, they remained, without a chance of being got off.

A brig named the *Euphemia*, belonging to Blakeney, bound from Seaford to London, on Tuesday evening struck on the Shipwash Sand: the gale blew her off into deep water, where she founders. Unhappily, some of her crew went down in her and perished; the remainder took to the boats, and were saved. Near the same spot, on the previous morning, a barque was seen by the coastguard at Aldborough to capsize and disappear almost immediately afterwards. Not a soul was saved from her.

FIRE AT SEA.—A Liverpool vessel, named the *Helen*, bound from Para, South America, to Liverpool, and laden with a cargo of general merchandise, took fire on the morning of the 6th of August, in lat. 30 deg. 30 min. north; longitude, 52 deg. west. The vessel was wholly consumed, the crew and the only passenger on board, Mr. Wallace, having previously left in the long boat and sig. After having been buffeted about the ocean for about ten days, during which they suffered much from the boisterous weather and the scarcity of provisions, they were, on the 16th of August, rescued from their perilous position by the *Jordeson*, Mr. Venables, master. The provisions on board this latter vessel, owing to a protracted voyage and the addition of the *Helen*'s men, ran, however, so short that some rats, which were caught on board, were cooked and devoured with eagerness.

In addition to the above list of disasters, several total losses have been reported at Lloyd's.

MAIL FOR THE CAPE AND AUSTRALIA.—Notice was issued by the Post-office on Wednesday, that the Caps of Good Hope and Australian mail packet *Melbourne*, which was to have left Plymouth on the 31st, has not yet taken her departure from that port, and that mails will continue to be made up for her in the General Post-office and at Plymouth until further notice.

GREAT FLOODS.

On Tuesday last the town of Lewes was visited by one of the heaviest floods it has ever experienced. During several preceding days the rain had fallen in considerable quantity, but on Monday it came down in such torrents that, according to the rain-gauge, there had fallen no less than two inches of water during the twenty-four hours. The consequence was, that all traffic on the Lewes and Keymer Railway was suspended. At the lower portions of the town, the water burst into the cellars and warehouses, and one small street, consisting of from 20 to 30 houses, leading to Messrs. Hillman's brewery, was a complete river. The street itself was only passable by means of planks laid across barrels placed on one end. The meadows in the immediate neighbourhood were completely under water, and presented the appearance of a sea-boats gradually fell. Considerable damage has been caused by the flood.

The *Banffshire Journal* states that the whole of the northern part of the island had been visited last week by a severe storm of wind and rain, occasioning floods that did considerable damage to that part of the country. It appears, also, that the Southampton Railway, near Romsey, had suffered severely from the same cause, and that the traffic on the line was suspended for some time.

On the Eastern Counties Railway, the 9.36 P.M. return train from Tunbridge, on Monday night, was, in consequence of the great flood upon the line between Ticehurst and Etchingham, thrown completely off the rails. The engine-driver and firemen were jammed between the engine and tender, and were not extricated from their position until some assistance had arrived, when it was discovered that the driver had escaped with some bruises, but the unfortunate fireman had sustained a fracture in his thigh. Fortunately there were no passengers in the train. The traffic on this railway also was suspended for some time.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON EMIGRANT SHIP, THE "W. S. LINDSAY," AT WILLINGTON, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



LAUNCH OF THE "W. S. LINDSAY," IRON EMIGRANT SHIP, AT WILLINGTON, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

the builders, Coutts and Parkinson, for a vessel twice the size of the *Lindsay*, to be fitted with auxiliary screw power. This is the vessel by which Mrs. Chisholm intends to return to Australia in July, with her cargo of 500 females. The ship will be called the *Caroline Chisholm*, and is the first of a series of six vessels which Mr. Lindsay contemplates for the Australian trade.

On Tuesday evening a group meeting of intending emigrants for Australia, under the popular plan suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, was held at the Parochial School, Clapham-common. The meeting was very numerously attended by working men and women, intending colonists. The Rev. Wentworth A. Bowyer, rector of Clapham, occupied the chair, and Mrs. Chisholm addressed the meeting at considerable length.

OPENING OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.

On Wednesday week this new educational Institution was opened with much ceremony. At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Love, C.B., K.H., attended by a brilliant staff (all wearing the usual military badges of mourning, for the death of the great Duke) arrived upon the ground, and was received with the National Anthem from the Militia bands, and with the other wonted military honours. His Excellency then rode along the lines, and was heard to express himself in terms of high praise of the soldierly appearance and bearing of the Militia companies.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the States of the Island assembled in the

little edifice to the west of the College, called "The Temple," there robed, and then, with his Excellency and staff, passed to the interior of the College in the following order:—Mr. Simon, bearing the mace; the Bailiff and the Lieut.-Governor; the Jurats; the Clergy; the Constables and Chiefs of Police; Army and Militia officers of the Lieut.-Governor's staff.

As the procession entered the building, the Royal standard on the south-west turret was hoisted to the top of its flag-staff.

The multitude assembled in the hall had, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, the pleasure of seeing the procession make its appearance at the west end of the noble apartment, in front of the desk of the principal of the College; where also, or near thereto, we observed Mrs. Love, the Lieutenant-Governor's Lady, Sir James and Lady Reynett, the Rev. the Principal of the College, the Rev. Mr Day, classical master; the Rev. Mr. Whittard, English master; M. Beaulis, French master, &c. The Rev. Mr. Le Sueur, mathematical master, was absent from the Island. Silence having been obtained,

The Bailiff of Jersey rose, and spoke (in the French language) an address, wherein he thus explained the origin of the institution:—

The visit of her most excellent Majesty and of her august Consort has left imperishable recollections in all Jersey hearts. With a view of transmitting to posterity, and of commemorating in a manner worthy of both her Majesty and the country, an event so important in our annals, the administrators of the Impôt purchased this noble site of "Mount Pleasant," and, conjointly with the States, resolved to construct thereon a College for the education of our youth, and a walk for the recreation of the public.

The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 24th of May, 1850, the anniversary of the natal day of our well-beloved Sovereign. We to-day celebrate the completion of the work.

Since its commencement, her Majesty and Prince Albert have manifested a

most vivid interest in this establishment; and, as a striking proof of their approbation, have presented to the college the admirable paintings on which we will soon have the gratification to gaze.

Let us express the hope that Victoria College, whilst it shall transmit to our descendants an enduring testimony of our love and veneration of her Majesty, may, responding to our expectations, assure to the present and future generations the inestimable benefits of a sound education!

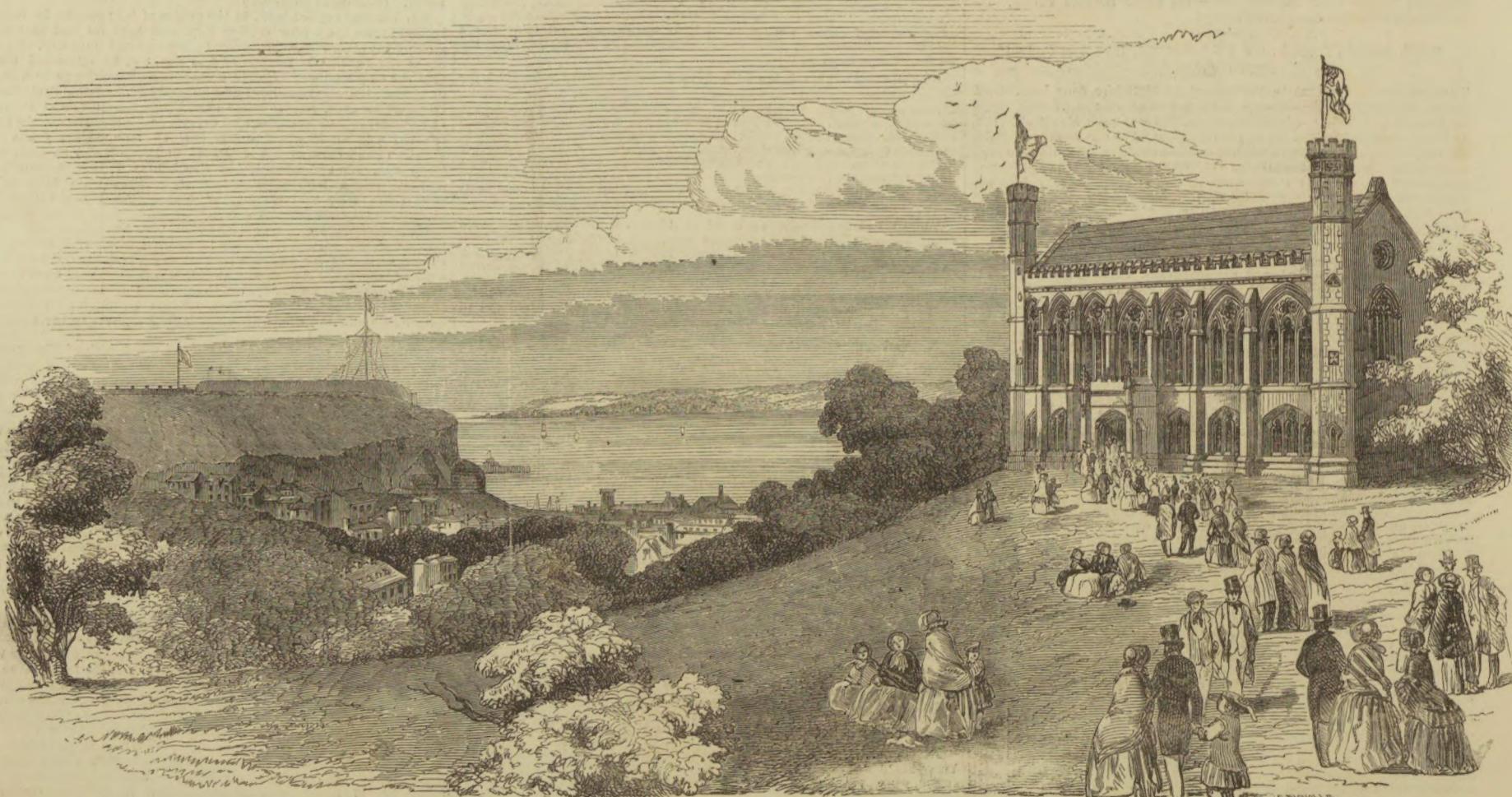
The Dean of Jersey then moved to the principal's desk, and, with much devotional emphasis, delivered (in English) an eloquent occasional prayer.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor then rose, and said, that the College having been opened by his honourable friend the Bailiff, and the venerable the Dean having solemnized the occasion by an eloquent prayer, it was now his pleasing duty to present to the College the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, which had been graciously confided to him for that purpose by her Majesty, as an earnest of the interest felt by her Majesty in its prosperity; and in doing so he would only express his own wish, which he was sure was also the wish of all present, that the institution which they were thus met to inaugurate might meet with the most triumphant success.

At a sign from his Excellency, the veils were then, at twenty minutes before noon, let fall from the Royal portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, amid the cordial loyal greetings of the great company.

A few moments afterwards, a preconcerted signal being given, three salvos of seven guns each were fired by the Militia Artillery, followed by three *feux de joie* from the entire body of infantry on the ground. After this the ceremony terminated.

A view of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this new College, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 1, 1850.



VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY, OPENED SEPTEMBER 29.



THE CASTLE DE SANCTO LAUDO, NEWTON-PARK, SOMERSET.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this excellent society commenced on Monday, the 23d ult., at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, and was brought to a close on the 30th, the interval being devoted to the reading of papers on subjects of archaeology and natural history, the exhibition of a temporary museum at the rooms, and excursions to several objects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood.

The report of the entire proceedings of the meeting would far exceed our limits. The excursions proved especially attractive, and we have therefore illustrated two of the most interesting objects inspected.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the members and visitors visited the ruins of Hinton Abbey; the church at Norton St. Philip's, which has recently been restored, at the cost of the present incumbent of the living, by Mr. Scott, the architect; also the George inn, at Norton St. Philip's, of which an Engraving appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 355.

The greater number of visitors proceeded at once to view the ruins, where they were joined by the Rev. Samuel Clarke, who, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Delamere, read a paper on the ruins, by that gentleman.

With this edifice the name of the family of Hungerford has for more than three centuries been associated. This family were originally seated at Hungerford, at Berks, from whence they removed to Farleigh. The ruins of the castle stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, surrounded with trees.

It consisted of two courts or wards, lying N. and S. The former was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south, flanked by four round towers, 60 feet in height. Each of these towers were originally divided into three stories, with narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining, and are beautifully veiled with ivy. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with the armour of its former martial possessors, and spoils from the battles of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Calais. On the east side of the hall stands the chapel. It consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former 56 feet long, 19½ feet broad, the latter 20 feet in length, and 14 feet in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite. The monuments of the Hungerford family in the smaller chapel are exquisitely sculptured. Besides the old armour in the chapel, there are some frescoes: one a very fine one of St. George and the Dragon: also an old black-lettered Bible, and some beautiful wood-carving. The castle at the time of Edward Hungerford surnamed the Spendthrift, came into the hands of the Baynton family, and afterwards came into the possession of the present owners, the Houltons. The ruins are most picturesque. The crumbling towers, with the hanging ivy; the moat, and the priests' lodgings, now converted into a farm-house; all these afforded interest to the eye of the antiquarian.

The paper being finished, the party entered the chapel, and inspected monuments and other objects of interest. They then adjourned to the rectory, where a substantial lunch was provided for the party, by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke.

The Society then left Farleigh for Bath, passing through Norton, and inspecting the old inn there.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the members again met at the Assembly Rooms, and thence proceeded on an excursion to visit Wellow Church, the Roman remains, and Keltic Klist, near Wellow; thence to Englishcombe Church, the site of the castle (formerly belonging to the Gourneys, and now attached to the Duchy of Lancaster); the Wansdyke, which is very clearly traceable in this neighbourhood; and the cele-

brated Barrow Hill. Mr. C. Rickman, at this spot, made some observations on the geological features of the district. The excursionists then proceeded to Newton Park, the seat of Mr. Langton, the president of the meeting, where they inspected the Castle de Sancto Laudo; and Mr. C. E. Davis read a paper on the building, of which communication the following is a brief notice:—

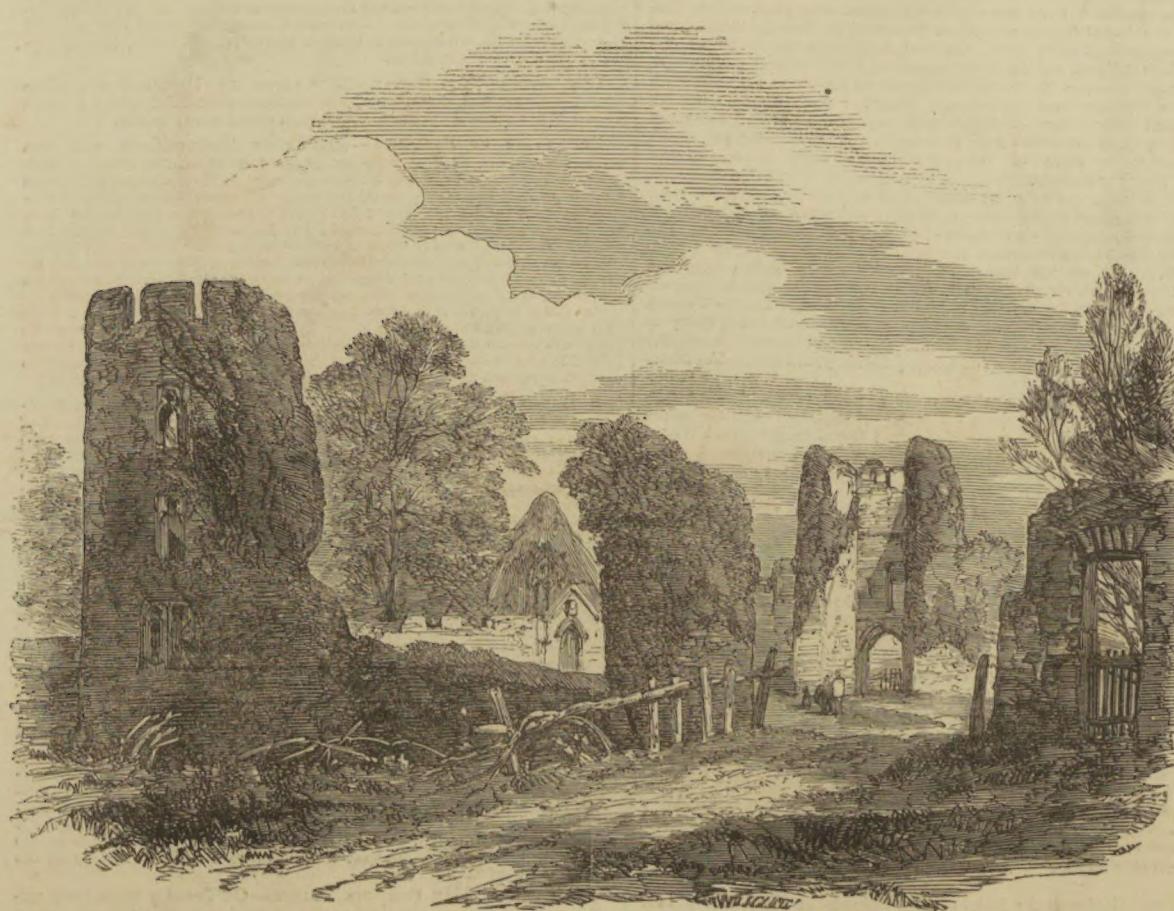
The Castle de Sancto Laudo, situated in Newton Park, near Bath, the property of W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., was possessed, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Alaric, from whom it descended to the Bishop of Coutances. Soon after the Norman Conquest it was the property of William de St. Lo, who came from St. Lo, in Normandy. In this family it remained nearly 200 years, one of the owners having, it is said, imprisoned King John in his castle. Another (1271) was in the Crusades, and was present at the siege of Acre; a third being registered as one of the Barons summoned to Carlisle (1299), to fight against the Scots, and was afterwards engaged with the celebrated Robert Bruce. From this family it descended, by marriage, to Lord Botreaux; and again, falling male, marrying the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, had one daughter, heiress to the estates and title, who, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, married Lord Hastings, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whose son was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Huntingdon (1529). In 1587, Edward Nevill, Baron of Abercavenny, was seated here; from whose family, in the following century, it became the property of the ancestor of the present possessor.

The members of the Society were afterwards hospitably entertained by the worthy proprietor; and thus terminated a session which has proved one of the most interesting since the formation of the society.

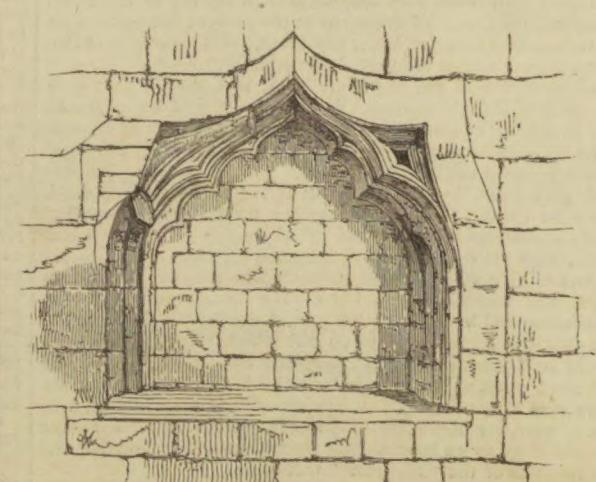
We must not omit to state that the museum of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution was thrown open to the members of the Archaeological Society and their friends, who had also the *entrée* to some very extensive private collections of great interest.

TOMB RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

(From a Correspondent.)



RUINS OF FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD CASTLE, SOMERSET.



It has been the custom of all writers hitherto to ascribe building of the above Church to William Canyng, a wealthy merchant prince of Bristol, whose death is recorded to have taken place in 1475; but this popular theory is far from correct, as there are several marked eras in the various styles of architecture which prevail in the building. This William Canyng (the second of that name) has a tomb erected to the memory of himself and wife in the south transept of the Church, and on which their effigies repose; but that they could not have been buried there, nor at the foot of the monument, where once stood the altar of St. Catherine, has long been the opinion of the writer of this short paper, although Canyng, by his will, desired that his body should be there deposited. It is also clear, on examination, that both the effigies on the tomb were not originally placed there.

The Church of St. Mary has been for some time undergoing a thorough restoration; and certain portions of the wall beneath the windows of the south aisle appearing to indicate that interments had taken place there, the authorities resolved to institute a search; the result of which was the discovery of two

ancient recessed tombs inserted in the wall; but most barbarously mutilated to make way for the erection of pews, which greatly disfigures this beautiful church. On opening the first tomb, that towards the west, portions of the skull, the thigh and other bones of a human body, were found, and in the second, or that more easterly, a nearly perfect skeleton, was discovered; but which was again closed up for future inspection, opportunity not having been given so much as to decide the sex of the deceased. Some suppose it was the wife of the seco d William Canyng; but in this opinion I do not concur, for the following reasons:—The first tomb opened is in the Perpendicular style of English architecture, and which the Sketch correctly represents. This monument, I have no doubt, contains the ashes of the last William Canyng, the architecture of the tomb precisely agreeing with the date of his death. Not so, however, the second tomb, the architecture of which is clearly late Decorated, which was in practice at a much earlier period than that in which the wife of the second William Canyng lived, and of course was erected to commemorate one who lived at an earlier period also. It is well known that founders or rebuilders of churches were generally entombed on the south side of the structure; and as these monuments are so placed, I have no doubt that the second, or that farthest towards the east, enclosing the bones of the first William Canyng, who died at the very time he style of architecture in which this second tomb was found, was in practice. Other circumstances could be named, which would go far to establish this fact; but into these the limits of a brief paper, like the present, forbids me to enter.

At the slab on which lie the effigies of the second William Canyng on the tomb in the south transept, exactly fit into the first tomb discovered under the windows in the south aisle, I have no doubt it was originally deposited there, and removed when the church was pewed. Also, as it appears to me, the female figure in the south transept, was the only one placed there when the tomb was constructed by Canyng, to the memory of his wife, about the year 1460, and some fifteen years before his own decease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 10.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 11.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.

TUESDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed, 1381.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Fire insurance due.

THURSDAY, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066. W. Penn born, 1644.

FRIDAY, 15.—Great Exhibition closed, 1851.

SATURDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
b	m	b	m	b	m	b
No	b	m	b	m	b	m
h	m	b	m	b	m	b
11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Tide	0	8	0	55	0	55
	55	0	55	1	20	1
				45	3	0
				29	2	40
				3	3	3
				25	25	3
				45	45	4

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

THE French President is still on his travels. Obsequious Prefects vie with each other who shall most slavishly record the gracious sayings and doings of "his Highness," and whip up the listless crowds to the proper pitch of enthusiasm in his behalf. It seems, however, to be generally understood that his progress has not been so satisfactory as was anticipated. The *de facto* Emperor is literally convoyed and welcomed, wherever he goes, by priests and prefects, in the first instance; by soldiers, in the second; and by the peasantry in the third. All other classes appear to hold aloof, even in the trading and industrial towns and cities, where it has been the fashion to represent him as the saviour of society, of order, and of the till. It appears, however, that, although the French Bishops and Archbishops are willing to lend all possible aid and countenance to Napoleon III—for such is to be his title—the head of the Roman Catholic Church is not by any means so accommodating, and will not, though strenuously urged to do so, consent to quit Rome to assist at the ceremony of the coronation. The refusal—if such it prove to be—is certainly remarkable under the circumstances, especially when we consider that at the present time the Pope is only Pope by virtue of Louis Napoleon's bayonets.

But the most noticeable fact in connection with the President's late and present proceedings is the speech which he delivered at Marseilles, in which he expressed his hope to be able to realise, at no distant day, the vision or the threat of Louis XIV., of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake. Such an admission will, it is hoped, produce its due effect in this country. We have only to couple the slip of the President's tongue—for we suppose the boast was inadvertently uttered, though certainly meant—with the well-known fact that at no previous time did there ever exist such activity in the naval arsenals and dockyards of France as at the present moment, to be quite certain that mischief, if not imminent, is sufficiently probable to merit precautions on the part of this country.

The assumption of the Imperial dignity is a matter that concerns us less, though there can be no doubt it will be a breach of the public law of Europe, as laid down by the treaty of Vienna, for the President to establish himself as hereditary Emperor. But such progress has been made, quite independently of the provincial gatherings, in the preparations for this event, that M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, has officially announced the fact to several of the foreign Ambassadors in Paris, with the singular and significant exception of the representatives of Great Britain and Russia. The Russian Minister, it appears, will forthwith leave Paris. We do not anticipate that any such step will be taken on the part of the British Ambassador, although not many months ago no less a personage than the President himself informed Lord Cowley—or caused his Lordship to be informed—that no such project as the re-establishment of the Empire was entertained. The Empire will undoubtedly be proclaimed, whatever Louis Napoleon may have said at a former time; and then, as we have already more than once observed, the real difficulties of the "Emperor" will begin.

OUR want of taste in ornamental manufacture has long been a by-word of reproach to us, and a serious obstacle to our commercial greatness. Fifteen years ago—namely, in 1837—the public attention was so forcibly directed to this subject, that a project for establishing Schools of Design was entertained, and acted upon, in the hope of remedying a great and crying evil. This scheme, although sanctioned by the Government, did not receive the amount of support which a measure of great public utility was entitled to; the grant of the use of rooms in Somerset House, which had been deserted by the Royal Academy, being nearly the extent of the aid afforded. On the other hand, the manufacturers, who were deeply interested in the result, were for the most part opposed to the experiment. The jealousies and prejudices of trade interfering, as is but too common when any project of reform is afoot;

and the public, seeing the Government and the manufacturers so lukewarm in the matter, participated in their indifference. Meantime, to add to the perils of the "Infant School" of art, the professors engaged in it were divided as to the proper subjects and mode of instruction, and more than once the establishment threatened to fall to pieces by the force of internal dissensions. Can we wonder, under these circumstances, that, after the lapse of fifteen years, so little has been done to remove the scandal of Gothicism so long attached to us as a manufacturing nation; and that when the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought our productions into competition with those of the Continent, Commissioners, jurors, and connoisseurs of all grades shrugged their shoulders in silent pity at the melancholy spectacle we presented? Fifteen years would have been sufficient time, under a proper system of culture, to have produced out of the youngest of the pupils some efficient professors—to have shown some fruit as the result of our exertions. Such fruit, however, has not appeared; and, although we do not go to the length of condemnation which it is the fashion to cast upon our national taste—taken in all its various forms of development—we must, however reluctantly, come to the conclusion that the Schools-of-Design system has, up to this period, been a failure.

It would seem strange and almost unaccountable that, with a nation so enterprising, so wealthy,—generally so alive to its interests, and so liberal in supplying the means to promote them, this should have been the case; and it would not have been so, perhaps, if money had been all that had been required to supply an acknowledged desideratum. Such, however, is not the case here; there is no Royal road to learning, and there is no "money market" of taste. The feeling for art must be created and widely spread, and deeply understood, before any improvement in taste can be effected by those engaged in production, or tolerated by those who are their customers.

The "Department of Practical Arts" in connexion with, and under the control of, "the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade," established to extend the usefulness of the Schools of Design, may prove, to some extent, successful, and aid in wiping off a national reproach; but to this end it must adopt a ground much more extensive than it at present occupies. The main feature of the new system appears to be that it proposes to afford the student examples for study, in addition to the mere faculty of copying, and to give him instructions as to what to imitate and what to avoid. In the words of the programme issued by the Department, the instruction afforded will consist:—

- In the study and examination of the finest specimens of ornamental art.
- In attendance at demonstrations, lectures, &c., on the principles and practice of ornamental art.
- In the study and practice of those special processes of manufacture which govern the character of design, and lead to its production.

This scheme, although it goes further than had been gone before, does not, in our opinion, go far enough. Perhaps, also, it is not based upon the proper foundation. Towards the creation of an inventive taste—which is the thing wanted—it is not enough to study the productions, however admirable, of other and bygone days: new germs of genius will never spring from the stems of a decayed trunk. To make our handcraftsman such as they were who produced these works, considered admirable as examples, it is necessary to surround him with the influences under which they were fostered into excellence, to inspire him with that feeling for high art which, in the days when art was great, descended to adorn the humblest objects of domestic requirement. This, indeed, is the secret of our discomfiture. When High Art retreats into the precincts of the "Academy," aspiring only to adorn the saloons of the great, and pander to the tastes of the exclusive few, it neglects the widest and most important half of its province, that of adorning works of every-day utility. Fine art and "ornamental art," in the sense used by Mr. Cole, in his programme, must go hand in hand, or both will degenerate.

And can we wonder that—when the taste of the multitude is reared and educated under vicious principles, surrounded from youth to age with extravagances and abominations, by which all aesthetic principle, and every rule of propriety, is outraged—that a sense for the great and beautiful is only kept alive amongst a very select few? And if so, shall High Art be allowed to complain of want of patronage, when it itself neglects the great field where true patronage is only to be looked for?

We have said enough to explain the view of the case which we entertain; that the art-culture of the country must go deeper, and be more extensive in its field of operation, before any good can be expected from it.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The sojourn of the Court in the north, as we stated some weeks since, will not be extended to so late a period as usual this year. Her Majesty and the Royal family will leave Balmoral on Tuesday next, and sleep the same night at Holyrood. On Wednesday morning the Queen will leave modern Athens, via the Caledonian and North-Western Railways, travelling as far as the Warrington Junction on the latter line, and then taking the Chester and Birkenhead Junction Railway to Chester; from which city her Majesty will again proceed westward to Bangor, and remain for the night at the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, where a suite of forty-five rooms have been engaged for the Royal accommodation. The object of her Majesty's visit to Bangor is that she may be afforded an opportunity of witnessing that great triumph of engineering art, the Britannia Bridge, which, it will be remembered, is within three miles of the latter picturesque town. The Queen will inspect the bridge on Thursday morning, and, after a very brief visit, return on her homeward journey, via the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, traversing an exceedingly picturesque district of country en route to Wolverhampton, where the London and North-Western directors will again have the honour of taking charge of Her Majesty as far as Birmingham, whence the Royal party will proceed over the newly-completed Birmingham and Oxford Railway, via the Didcot Junction, to Windsor.

The inhabitants of the principality are making very extensive preparations to welcome her Majesty: and our arrangements are completed for giving a series of illustrations of this first Royal progress into Wales.

There has been very little calling for remark in the routine of Court life at Balmoral during the week. The weather has not been very favourable; but, whenever possible, her Majesty and the Prince Consort have enjoyed the mountain breezes with true Highland zest.

On Saturday the woods at Balmoral were driven for deer. Her Majesty was present, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. In the afternoon of the same day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove to see the Burn of the Vat.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, drove to Invercauld, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson. The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, went to Birk Hall, the residence of Sir James and Lady Clark.

Sir Edwin Landseer has been a guest of her Majesty and the Prince Consort during the week.

Mr. Secretary Walpole has succeeded Sir John Pakington as Secretary of State, in attendance upon her Majesty.

Viscountess Canning has relieved Viscountess Jocelyn in her duties of Lady-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is at present on a tour of military inspection in the north.

The Prince and Princess Baratinski and family have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, successor to the Hon. Abbot Lawrence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States to the British Court, accompanied by his suite, have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, vid Liverpool, from New York.

The Marchioness of Chandos gave birth to a daughter on Thursday last, at the residence of her father, Langley Park. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

Viscount Hardinge has arrived in Great Stanhope-street, from visiting her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town, from his seat Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The preliminaries for a matrimonial alliance between his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and her Serene Highness the Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, daughter of the late Duchess Isabella of Saxe-Weimar, and niece of the late Queen Dowager, have been finally completed, and the auspicious event will be celebrated early in April next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—Honorary Canonry: The Rev. J. Bouldier, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. Deanery Rural: The Rev. G. Donovan, to diocese Cork. Rectories: The Rev. F. E. Long, to Priors Foreign, Tiverton; the Rev. C. R. Harrison, to Leigh, Essex; the Rev. R. J. Lloyd, to Twydram, Cerdigshire; the Rev. R. Lewis, to Saleston, Glamorganshire. Vicarages: The Rev. W. James, to Plymstock, with Turnchapel annexed, near Plymouth; the Rev. T. Stanton, to Burrowage, near Marlborough; the Rev. J. G. Bourne, to Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. H. Travers, curate of Coombeleighhead, Devon, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Yates Rooker, from the congregation of St. James's, Lower Gornal, Staffordshire; the Rev. R. Leicester and lady, from his congregation of Mach Wootton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. J. Draper, late curate of Saddington, from the parishioners of that place, on his removal to Wakefield: the Rev. A. Tomline, one of the curates of the parish church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, from several members of his congregation; the Rev. Francis Holland Addams, by the parishioners of Abbots Moreton, on his leaving the curacy.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—A general meeting of the Southwark branch of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Girls' National School-room, Union Street. The Rev. Samuel Benson, morning chaplain of St. Saviour's, presided, and addressed the meeting at some length. He referred to the increase of emigration occasioned by the late gold discoveries in Australia, and assured the greatest advantages to accrue therefrom. He said that recently upwards of £50,000 had been raised by the jubilee; in the parish of St. Saviour alone, as much as £400. If all the populous parishes in England had contributed in proportion, the society would have derived much more valuable assistance. Several other speakers having followed, a collection was made at the close in aid of the society's funds.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon in behalf of this society, at Trinity Church, on Thursday morning se'night, and presided at a meeting at the Royal Sussex Hotel in the afternoon, after which £102 1s. 2d. was collected. The Archbishop and upwards of fifty of the neighbouring clergy and gentry were entertained by the Rev. Daniel Winham, secretary, at breakfast and luncheon on the occasion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The committee of this society has just published *in extenso* its fortieth annual report, which states that the proceedings of the last year have been attended with the most satisfactory results. The funds, which at the close of the last year exceeded those of the previous year by £11,000, have, during the present, made a further advance of £5000. The expenditure of the year has amounted to £103,930 9s. 10d.; the donations have amounted to £6754 17s. 10d.; the issues to 1,154 612 copies, showing an increase of 17,108 copies over the preceding year; the total issues have now amounted to 25,402,309; the engagements of the society amount to £52,341 2s. 7d.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon the first general meeting of this society since its recess took place at the offices in Lincoln's-Inn-fields; the Bishop of London presided. The report, which was adopted, stated that since 1840, £28,000 had been contributed by the society towards new colonial bishoprics, £31,000 towards colleges, and £12,000 towards cathedrals in the colonies. Upwards of four millions of books and tracts, including bibles and prayer-books, have been circulated, to a great extent gratuitously, during the present year.

RESIGNATION OF A LIVING BY A BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Dr. Eden, who was appointed Bishop of Moray and Ross in the early part of last year, has just resigned the rectory of Leigh, Essex, which up to the present time he has held in connexion with his bishopric.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.—On Sunday morning, this church was re-opened for divine worship, after having been closed for repairs and renovations. This beautiful temple—one of the finest productions of Sir Christopher Wren—its steeple considered his masterpiece—presented a very gratifying appearance after its restoration, which has been effected with much taste. The rector, in his anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the three parishes which were united after the fire of London assembling in this church, has announced his intention of establishing a weekly evening service on Tuesdays, and also instituting a young man's class, to meet in the vestry. This arrangement will be of considerable benefit to the young men so numerously employed in the wholesale warehouses in the neighbourhood.

FALL OF A CHURCH.—On Friday se'night the parish church of St. David, in the town of Brecon, fell in with a fearful crash. Fortunately no one was in the church at the time, or close enough to sustain any injury.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CHANCERY ORDERS.—In the new Chancery rules, in lieu of the present fees allowed to solicitors for instructions for bills (which from the commencement of next term are to be printed), the following charges are to be allowed:—For instructions for bill, £1 14s.; for making a copy



ETNA IN ERUPTION.—SKETCHED FROM THE SEA.

scramble for donkeys and mules, and ham and eggs, and wine and bread. We were eventually mounted on donkeys; the priest insisting on carrying a lantern, as he gravely observed, "to see the danger."

We commenced the ascent at 9 P.M., the night being rather dark for the first three or four miles. We passed along a bad road, that wound about a deep rocky valley, which had lately been flooded. We next came to huge rocks, with occasional signs of cultivation. The sea was now some miles behind us. A black sand was falling about like rain—it was perfectly dark. The ground occasionally trembled under our feet. Here most of the party halted, the greater number returning and consoling themselves by "There's nothing to see!" We had an obstinate fight with our beasts to get them to go on. St. Antonio, however, helped us; and, by turning the donkeys round several times, we persuaded them that they were going homewards, whilst, in fact, we scrambled on towards the fountains of fire. We had several falls, but there was so much black sand on the earth, we did not suffer at all.

We now caught a glimpse of the fiery volcano at the foot of

a steep rugged hill, which took us an hour to scramble up; and there, to our surprise, we found a patch of land planted with the vine, and walled round. The whole grandeur of the eruption was at length before us. From a huge mass of the mountain issued broad sheets of fire in the form of swords; between which large lumps of red-hot rock occasionally were shot up into the air, and lost sight of in the masses of smoke above. On the left was second crater, with two fiery mouths; and below, again, in a direct line, the earth opened in red-hot fissures. Far away, in the distance, we beheld the summit of Etna, the old crater quietly sleeping in moonlight. The earth thundered under our feet; black sand fell heavily about us. The scene was awful, yet fascinating.

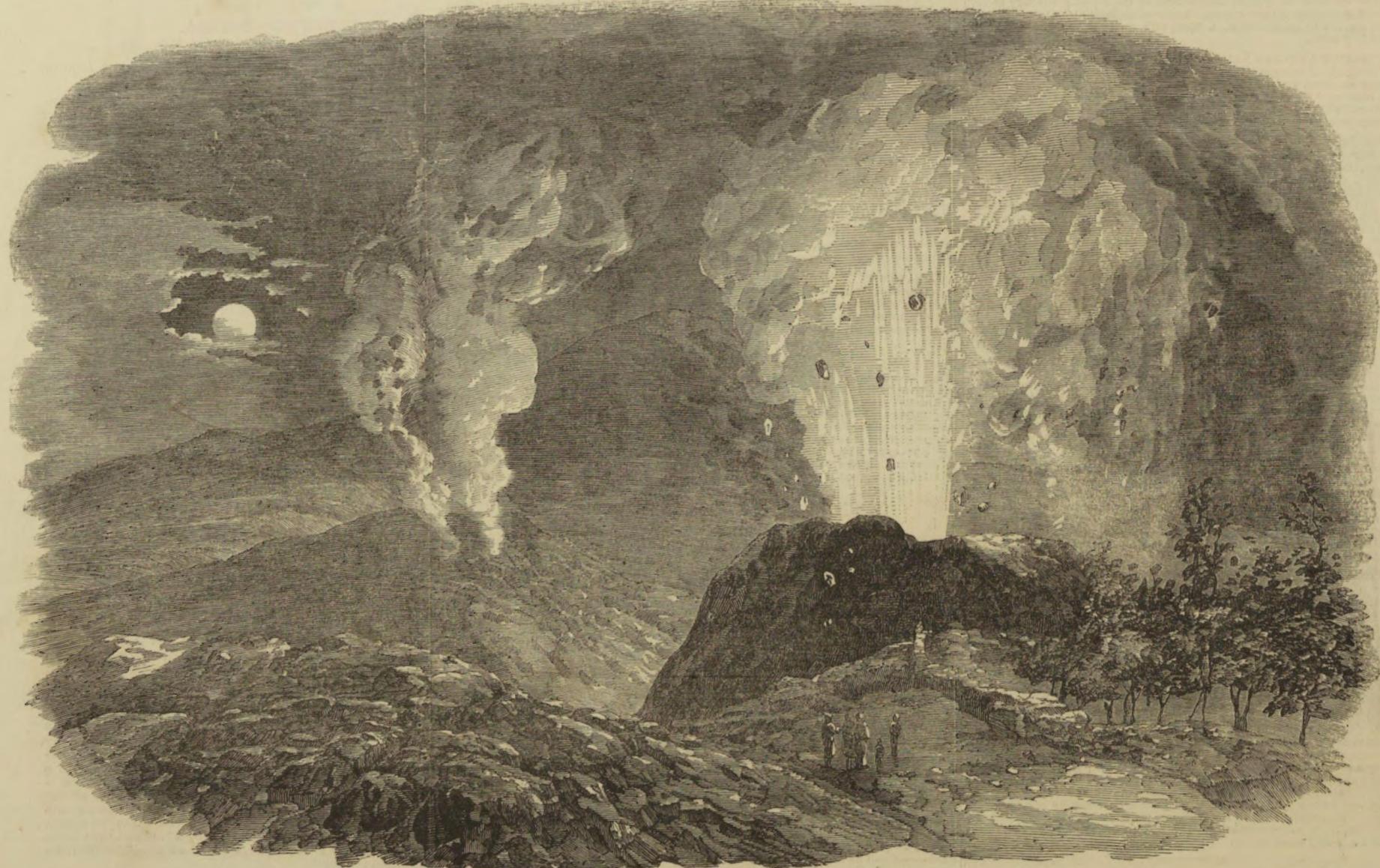
From the now larger crater stream of molten lava, sixty feet wide, flowed down a rocky hill, and eventually formed a lake of fire; from which again two or three streams issued, the larger creeping on towards a small village, called Zaffarana. Whilst endeavouring to trace out the directions of the lava, we were suddenly surprised by a hurricane, and we all fell on the ground for safety; the priest declaring that he would

return home immediately, if ever the wind allowed him to get up again. Fortunately there came a lull, and we all began again to make the best of our way down the mountain, the donkeys and guides having long since deserted us.

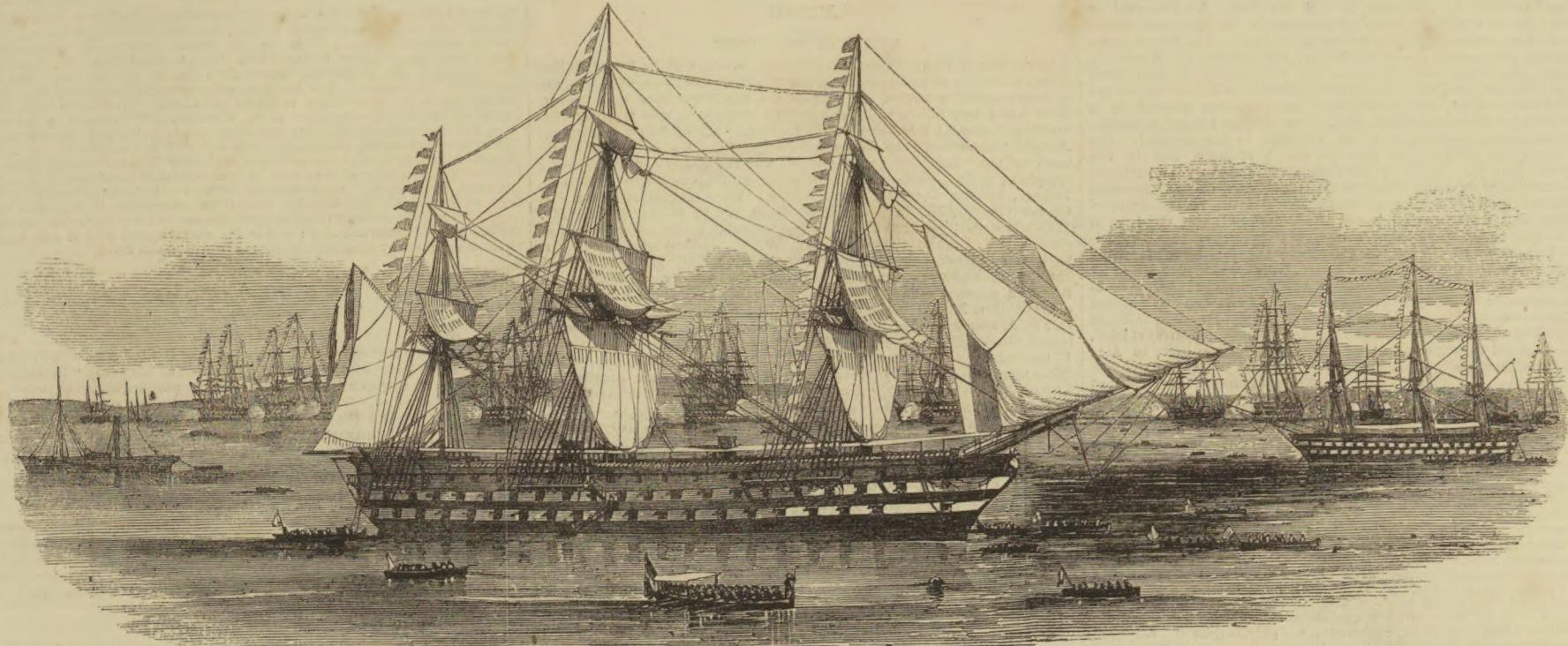
As I gave a last look at the unearthly scene, the large crater was throwing out steam and sand; the scene was completely changed; the clouds were differently grouped and coloured. I made an outline of what I saw.

Morning dawned as we walked down the mountain, but the sun did not change materially the aspect of the volcano. It continued to thunder; the fiery tongues shot through the black smoke; the sand fell in torrents; the clouds curled their giant forms; daylight could not penetrate their perpetual gloom. The whole party was like a group of sweeps. The priest was very proud of his perseverance: and, after a tumbler of wine, spoke with a courage which had never displayed itself before, in our presence at least. Resposto afforded us a bed, in which I again ascended the mountain in my dreams.

The latest accounts state that the lava is still creeping on, and destroying much valuable private property.



ETNA IN ERUPTION.—THE NEW CRATER.



LANDING OF THE PRESIDENT AT TOULON.

TOUR OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

We resume, from our journal of last week (page 278), the Illustration of the tour of the President in the south, commencing at Marseilles.

On the afternoon of the 26th ult. the President laid the stone of the Cathedral, and of the Bourse. The Prince next witnessed a jousting-match, then passed the troops in review; and at a quarter past four the Prince embarked, above the Prado, on board the *Reine Hortense* steamer, and, after having gone round the isles, returned to Marseilles a few minutes after six. Everywhere the population shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!"

The review at the Prado attracted an immense concourse of spectators. The Prince distributed crosses of the Legion of Honour; and after the review he went on the road of the Prado as far as the sea, where the corvette *Reine Hortense* was waiting to receive him. He visited the port of Frioul, and returned to Marseilles by the grand port, through a forest of vessels, dressed in flags, all the yards of which were manned. The whole population of the town were assembled on the quays and on the roofs of the houses; and the enthusiasm went on increasing, when the Prince got into his carriage at the Cannebière. In the evening, the Prince went to a grand ball, and was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival and departure.

Monday morning the 27th ult., the President embarked at Marseilles on board the *Napoleon* for Toulon; when the *Languedoc*, the *Belzunce*, the *Hérault*, the *Ocean*, the *Pharamond*, and other private steamers, left Marseilles, loaded with passengers, and arrived at Toulon about three in the afternoon. About two miles from that port rode at anchor the *Charlemagne*, just returned from Constantinople, as well as the whole Mediterranean squadron, composed of the *Jupiter*, 84 guns; the *Henri IV.*, 100; the *Ville de Paris*, 120, bearing the flag of Admiral de la Susse, the officer in command; the *Bayard*, 84; the *Valmy*, 120; and

the *Jena*, 100. Hundreds of boats crossed the harbour, and thousands on thousands of persons occupied every vantage point of land from which the roadstead could be perceived.

About two o'clock the *Napoleon* steamer entered the port, followed by a numerous escort of steamers. The national flag, surmounted by the eagle, flying from the mainmast, and bearing the letters "L. N.", indicated the presence of the head of the State. All the vessels saluted the *Napoleon* as she passed, and the sailors on deck and in the rigging shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!"

When the *Napoleon* came abreast of the Admiral's vessel, the Prince entered a boat richly decorated; and the *Napoleon*, as if by enchantment, was dressed out with flags, and saluted the squadron with three rounds from all her guns. The whole fleet returned the salute; and in the midst of these salvos the boat of the Prince, followed by others bearing his suite and the officers of his squadron, entered the military port, and advanced towards the quay of the arsenal. He landed at the arsenal quay, where he was received by the Mayor of Toulon, who presented him with the keys of the town. The Municipal Council, the Council-General of the Department, and the civil and military authorities, assembled on the quay, set up a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" On the Place du Champ de Bataille were ranged a number of old soldiers of the Empire, and the delegates of the communes of the Var, with their banners bearing patriotic inscriptions. On the steps of the Hôtel de la Marine were twenty-five young girls dressed in white, with waistbands of green and gold, the colours of Louis Napoleon.

The President then proceeded to the Champ de Manœuvres, to review the troops of the garrison, and he was there received with the same enthusiastic cries as had saluted him in the Arsenal and on the Champ de Bataille. During the review, one of the soldiers, whose musket happened to be charged, thinking to show rather more enthusiasm than his comrades,

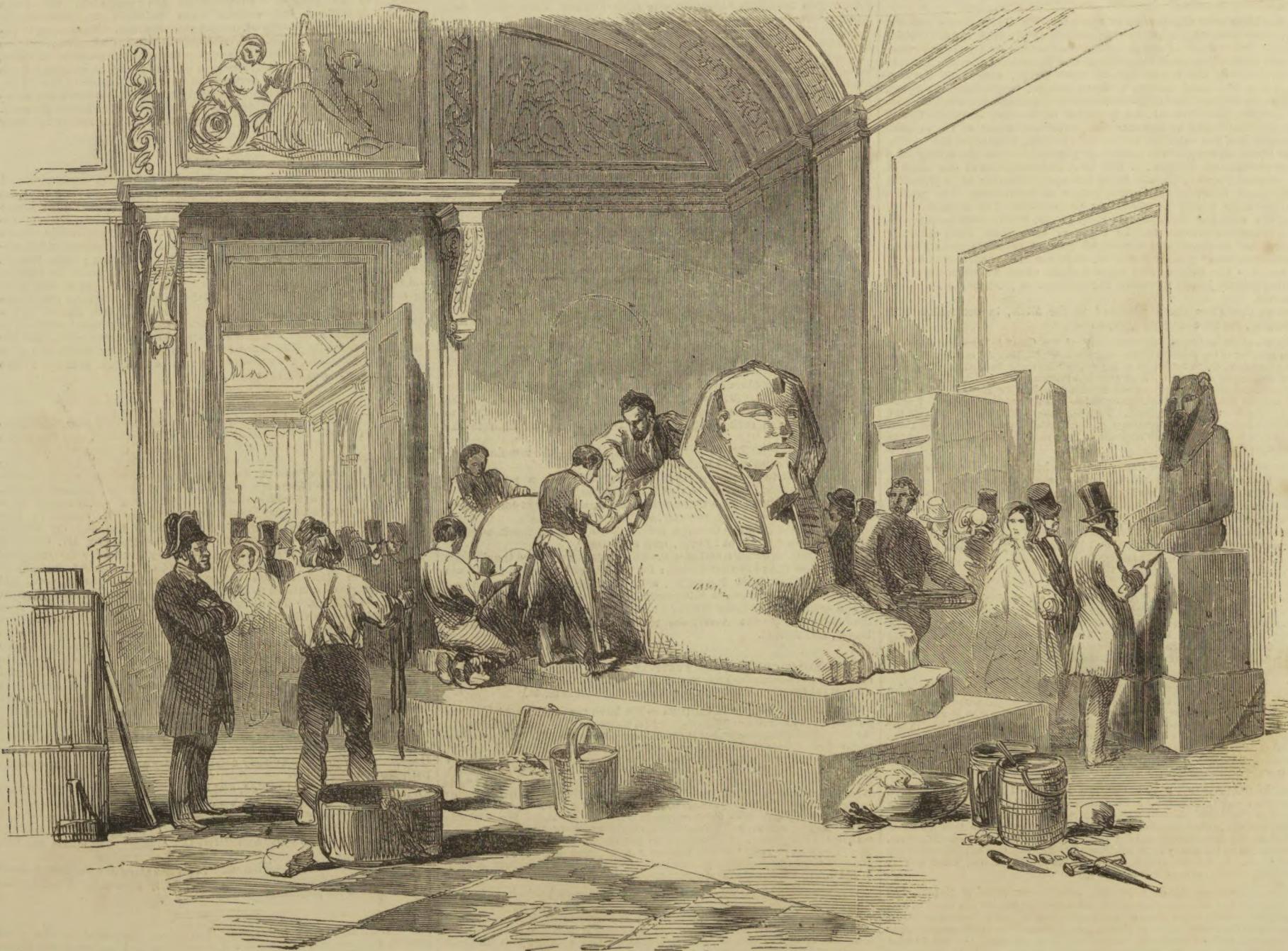
discharged it in the air, shouting at the same time, "Vive l'Empereur!" He was arrested, but immediately released on his explanation of the circumstance. The Prince, on his return from the review, received the public functionaries and the officers of the squadron and of the garrison. He afterwards dined at the Maritime Prefecture.

In the evening the vessels in the roadstead, the public buildings, and the private houses, were illuminated, and all the population was out of doors.

On the evening of the 28th, bodies of workmen gave the Prince serenades under the windows of the Hôtel of the Prefecture, and he appeared several times on the balcony, and saluted them. On each occasion he was greeted with enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The next day commenced by the distribution of relief to the poor by the municipality, who, in addition decided that the Monte de Pécé shall restore gratuitously up to the 15th of this month, all pledges not exceeding three francs. At eleven o'clock the marriage of six young women, to each of whom a present of 1000f. was made, took place at the cathedral. The Bishop officiated, and the ceremony was attended by the Mayor and the other authorities.

The Prince, in the undress uniform of a general, went in the course of the morning to visit the forts. He examined the different forts, and especially that called the "Little Gibraltar," which is famous from having been taken by Napoleon when the English were masters of the town. The Prince, who possesses an unusual knowledge of military defences, pointed out that, in order to complete the system of defence, it was necessary to reconstruct the fort of Saint Elme, which had been abandoned. The Prince spent the afternoon in visiting the Arsenal. The workmen, who were drawn up under the command of their respective chiefs, greeted him with enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Three of them, old soldiers of the Imperial army had the cross of the Legion of Honour conferred on them. The Prince after-



TAKING CASTS OF THE SPHYNX, AT THE LOUVRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

wards went out into the roadstead to visit the fleet. He first went on board the *Ville de Paris*, the ship of Admiral de la Sasse, and distributed a certain number of crosses amongst the crew. The Prince afterwards visited successively the *Charlemagne*, the *Jupiter*, the *Henri IV*, the *Bayard*, the *Valmy*, and the *Jena*. In each vessel he distributed crosses and military medals. Each vessel saluted the Prince as he left it; and when he set out on his return to land, he was greeted by a salute of 2000 guns from the whole fleet. The Prince landed at Castiglione, where works are going on as an addition to the Arsenal. The Prince afterwards returned on foot to the Prefecture, and in the evening went to a ball given by the town in a temporary building on the Quai de l'Hotel de Ville. The Prince left Toulon the next morning (the 29th ult.), attended by the authorities, amidst the acclamations of the people, and embarked on board the *Napoleon* amid the roar of artillery. The vessel steamed at once to Marseilles, preceded and followed by several others. When the *Napoleon* was perceived approaching the port of Marseilles the forts gave a salute, which was responded to by the vessels in the roadstead. The *Napoleon* steamed up to the Quai de la Joliette, where a vast crowd was assembled. The Prince, who was received by the authorities, proceeded along the Boulevard des Dames, the Place de l'Arc de Triomphe, and the Boulevard de la Paix, to the railway station, and thence by rail to Rognac, and with his suite in carriages, to Aix, where his reception was magnificent.

Next morning the Prince left for Nimes, where he arrived at two o'clock, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive Napoleon III!" His Highness visited the entire town; was present at a bull-fight in the arena of the ancient amphitheatre; then received the deputations at the Prefecture; and in the evening went to the ball at the Mairie. A Correspondent writes:-

It is now some seventeen centuries since this noble and picturesque building (the Amphitheatre) first rang to the shouts of a people calling themselves free, and exclaiming "Long live the Emperor!" while preparing to see gladiators fighting with each other, and to rejoice in the sight of unarmed and defenceless Christians, who dared to think and act for themselves in the most important of matters, treated as criminals, and torn to pieces by wild beasts. And now these seventeen centuries have gone by, and the citizen of Nimes calls himself a Frenchman, instead of a Roman; now that these Christians have become the rulers and boast of freedom also, and of humanity and cultivation, and, most of all, of civilisation, what do we see going on in the arena cleaned up and repaired for the occasion? Still the cries of "Long live the Emperor!" resound, though in a different language, and to a very different person. The President of the French Republic is here looking on for a short time at a mock fight of tame bulls, surrounded by official people, and eager to court a brief popularity. The progress of the President is marked, however, by events that will some day be found to have due significance, although they now appear sufficiently trifling; and, among these events, the visit to Nimes, and its public monuments at the date of the Roman empire, is certainly not the least interesting.

The Prince left next day (October 1), for Montpellier, which he entered at half-past twelve; he was received by the bishop and clergy at the Cathedral, and was present at the siege of the citadel.

Pezens, Beziers, and Narbonne were the places in the next day's route, in each of which the Prince was received with enthusiasm. Next day he heard mass at the cathedral at Narbonne, where the crowd was immense.

Next morning the Prince left for Carcassonne, where he was well received; and at four in the afternoon he arrived at Toulouse, which was splendidly decorated with flags and garlands, and crowded with people, and the enthusiasm was very great: in the evening the town was illuminated.

Next week we shall illustrate the Prince's reception at Aix and Montpellier.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the prospectus, just issued, of "The Crystal Palace and Park in 1853," we find the following note of promise:-

The contents of the building will be dissimilar to those which adorned the building of 1851. The whole of the sides of the nave, the transepts, and the divisions on either side between the several courts, will be adorned with birds, plants, and trees of every clime, interspersed with fountains, statues, and other works of art. On the north-east side of the building will be arranged historical galleries of sculpture and architecture, with casts of the finest works of sculpture, and portions of buildings of ancient art. On the south-east side will be displayed similar collections of mediæval art. In addition to the above collections, there will be a Nineveh and an Egyptian court, besides two large refreshment courts, one of which will be a restoration from Pompeii, and the other a portion of the Alhambra.

In furtherance of this portion of the plan, Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Wyatt have been appointed by the directors of the New Crystal Palace to collect illustrations of the art of the Continent. At Paris permission has been obtained to mould several of the finest works in the Louvre; amongst others, the Great Sphynx from Egypt, several of the best Venus, and colossal statues by Jean Goujon, in all about 400 pieces, 80 of which will be above life-size; casts of the Ghiberti gates have also been secured, as well as of the principal of Michael Angelo's figures in the Medici Chapel at Florence; an important series of *cinqo cento* ornaments and fine works of Lucca della Robbia, Donatello, &c.

The illustration upon the preceding page represents the taking of a cast of the colossal Sphynx, 92 feet long, and consisting of one block of rose-coloured granite; the cast being intended, hereafter, to be placed in the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The process of taking casts, it may be interesting to describe. The usual mode of taking the mould of large objects is by pieces, for the more easy convenience in casting afterwards, the edges of each piece being carefully trimmed, and on one or two sides small hollows are made, so that when the next portion of plaster is laid on, when the first is somewhat dry, it may run into the hollows and make a more exact fit when the pieces are subsequently joined to enable the operator to produce the cast from the mould.

A short time since there appeared in the *Siecle*, in connexion with this subject, the following paragraph:-

Casts are at present being taken not only of the Great Sphynx, but also of a certain number of the finest statues—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and French—the whole being destined to form part of a great exhibition to be formed in the new Crystal Palace, near London. Last year the French Government made an application to the administration of the British Museum for leave to have casts taken of some Greek monuments there, which would have been useful to French artists. The board at once refused. This year the administration accords the application made to it by the founders of the Crystal Palace. The English will now soon be enabled to admire the casts of the finest pieces of sculpture in the French museums.

This statement, we are happy to add, has received contradiction during the past week, from Mr. Grove, Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, who states that M. Deshay, who is employed by the Ecole des Beaux Arts to make casts in the British Museum, declares the assertion in the *Siecle* to be utterly without foundation; and that, on the contrary, he has experienced from the authorities of the British Museum the utmost courtesy and kindness, and has received permission to make casts of all the articles which he requires.

The Fine Arts Prize Fund Association—in connexion with the exhibitions of the Birmingham Society of Artists have awarded their prize of sixty guineas (offered to the artist of the best picture contributed to the exhibition of the Society of Artists) to E. M. Ward, A.R.A., for his picture of "Charlotte Corday going to Execution." The jury, at the same time, accompany their award with an unanimous expression of their high appreciation of the merits of Mr. Millais' "Ophelia."

THE NEW SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA.—The wire suspension-bridge to be thrown across the Niagara, for the purpose of connecting the Canadian railroads with those in the state of New York, is to be 800 feet in length from centre to centre of the towers. These are to be 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base, and 8 feet at the top, and of so compact a material as to be enabled to bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every square foot. The weight of train reaching across the bridge is estimated at 400 tons, and the superstructure at 752 tons—making a total aggregate maximum weight of 1273 tons.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—The *Morning Herald* says:—"We understand there is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in the papers, that the Earl of Derby has received the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. We have, on the contrary, reason to believe that his Lordship has advised her Majesty to offer it to the acceptance of Lord Dalhousie, whose absence in India may for some time prevent the actual appointment from taking place. In the meantime, however, the duties of that office will be temporarily discharged by the Earl of Derby."

NEW PLANETS.—M. de Gasparis, astronomer royal at Naples, has just discovered another new planet of great magnitude. In the night of the 29th ult., M. Charconnae, a pupil at the Observatory at Marseilles, discovered a new planet in the constellation of Pisces. At midnight its right ascension was 2 deg. 45 min., and its northern declination 1 deg. 46 min. On the 21st, at 10 hours 40 min., its right ascension was 2 deg. 35 min., and its declination 1 deg. 42 min. It appeared like a star of the ninth magnitude. The director of the Observatory has proposed to call it Massilia, and to designate it by the symbol (20), characteristic of the rank of his discovery.

MUSIC.

MUSIC IN BRIGHTON.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—Some leading members of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra commenced, on Monday last, at the Town-hall, a series of instrumental concerts. Despite of the hurricane that was raging, there was a very full attendance, and the programme was received with much enthusiasm; it included three overtures—Cherubini's "Anacreon," Auber's "Bayadère," and Weber's "Jubilee," besides an operatic fantasia on the "Don Giovanni" themes, and the andante of Beethoven's symphony in D. These pieces were relieved by dance-music of Musard, Lanner, Mellon, Carnaud, and Schaller. Instrumental solos, by Mr. Cooper (violin), Mr. R. S. Pratten (flute), Mr. C. Harper (horn), Mr. Winterbottom (trombone), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Maycock (clarinet), Mr. Larken (bassoon), Mr. W. F. Reed (violincello), Mr. Howell (contra-bassoon), Mr. Webb (viola), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet and cornet-a-piston), are included in the schemes, so that the Brighton amateurs have the opportunity of hearing first-rate executants. Mr. Mellor is the conductor, whose animated concert overture in A minor was included in Friday's programme. The orchestra is well chosen and combined, and it plays with a remarkable ensemble. If the patronage be extended, that these concerts (which are something more elevated in art than promenade concerts have usually exhibited in Brighton) richly deserve, symphonies in their entirety will, no doubt, find their way in the schemes; the only objection to which at present is, that the dance-music is out of character with the elevated order of the other selections.

MADAME OURY'S EVENING CONCERT.—Whilst the orchestral entertainment was going on at the Town-hall, Madame Oury, the accomplished pianiste was doing the musical honours to a fashionable auditory in the gay Pavilion, although the harmony of the evening was at times rudely interrupted by the pelting of the pitiless storm without; and whilst the rich and mellifluous voice of Madame Fiorentini was heard in the invocation to the Moon from "Norma," "Casta Diva," the sad news spread amongst the visitors that there was a vessel lost off Kemp Town; the crew, however, being happily saved. Madame Oury never played more finely; her reading of the Andante and Capriccio of Mendelssohn, and her pianoforte singing of his "Songs without Words," left nothing to be desired, whether in point of sentiment or execution. Equally artistic was her interpretation of the negro melody by Gottschalk; the Mazurka of Schulhoff was delightfully rendered; and her own Galop di Bravura, taken at an express-train speed. Indeed, in the velocity of her octave playing, with both hands, Madame Oury seems to have gained. Mr. Oury joined her in the duo concertante on the themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and he also played his "Lucrezia Borgia" fantasia. Making every allowance for the gale, which probably chilled the company, we never recollect to have witnessed a more frigid assemblage; the exquisite singing of Beethoven's "Adelaide" by Gardoni, Belletti's surprising florid feats, Madame Fiorentini's magnificent voice, and Madame Oury's perfect playing, did not rouse the insensible listeners. It was only when Madame Fiorentini sang in German, Balfé's ballad, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," and gave one of her Spanish airs, and Madame F. Lablache sang so excellently one of her charming Scotch songs, that the auditory awoke from its lethargy. The former artiste obtained encores for both displays, proving, as they did, that Madame Fiorentini is equally successful in all schools, whether sacred or secular, oratorio or opera, ballad or bravura. The unaccompanied trio from Meyerbeer's "Roberto," sung by Mme. Garcia, Demunck, Gardoni, and Belletti, was also re-demanded, although the point d'orgue of the soprano was decidedly objectionable.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Cecilian Society performed, at the Albion Hall, London-wall, on Thursday night, under Mr. Shounbridge's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Mr. J. G. Boardman being the organist. The vocalists were Mrs. J. Roe, Mrs. H. Dixon, and Messrs. Gadsby and Barnham. The Dead March in "Saul," and a solo and chorus from "Samson," were executed, as a tribute to the late "Duke."

At Miss Lizzy Stuart's concert, at the Albion Institution, Kingsland, on Tuesday, under the direction of Messrs. J. Roe and Anschez, the *bénéfice* was assisted by Mrs. J. Roe, Miss F. Stirling, Madame Zimmerman, Miss Lowe; Messrs. Borsham, Wallworth, G. Tedder, and Kreutzer.

Mr. Edney commenced, on Wednesday, a series of lectures, at the Educational Institute, Aldersgate-street, on Popular Vocal Music, with illustrations.

Mr. Thorpe Reed, of the Royal Academy of Music, is giving vocal illustrations of the National Music in the provinces

The English Glee and Madrigal Unions (one party consisting of Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams; Messrs. Lockey, Barnby, and Phillips; the other of Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Land, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Bodda) are making a circuit of the principal country towns.

The Ulverstone Philharmonic Society, at its eighth concert, on the 15th inst., will perform Sir H. R. Bishop's sacred composition, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," with Dr. Mackay's words, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 25th, as a tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. William Salmon, the conductor of the society, announces that the melody has been arranged as a duet, quartet, and full chorus. We would suggest that as Sir Henry Bishop has himself just arranged the tribute as a quartet, the gifted composer's own version should be performed.

The formation of a "Sacred Harmonic Society" at Liverpool, on the same principles as those of the London parent institution, must be commended. Mr. C. D. Hackett, Mus. Bac., Oxon, is the conductor; and Dr. W. R. Bexfield is the organist. There are vocal classes, as well as weekly rehearsals; and it is proposed that the public performances shall be on the same grand scale as those of London, to take place in St. George's Hall, when completed. Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, "Israel Restored," and a new work by Mr. Hackett, "The Passage of the Red Sea," are to be the first novelties.

It will provoke a smile to learn that at the Paris Théâtre de la Porte-Saint Martin, an adaptation of Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," with music by M. de Groot, has been produced with extraordinary success. M. Ligier being the Richard; Mme. Person, the Duchess of York; Mlle. Lia Felix, Elizabeth. M. Groot has composed an overture, besides the incidental music, to the drama, the incidents in which, according to French custom in such matters, are of the most absurd kind to the English hearer.

Meyerbeer has left Boulogne for Paris, where he will remain a short time prior to his return to Berlin.

Middle Clauses, the young pianiste who created such a sensation in London last season, is about to visit St. Petersburg.

Madame Schutz-Odolsi, a Court *prima donna*, who sang at concerts last season here, died suddenly, recently, at Baden, near Vienna.

Madame Baika, once a German *prima donna* of note, much admired by Schiller, died lately at Prague, aged 88 years.

Mr. Balfé is in Berlin; and it is rumoured that he will be the director of the Italian Opera in that capital: for which brilliant offers have been again made to Madame Fiorentini, who has resolved, however, to sing at oratorios and concerts in this country.

The arrival of Madame Sontag in New York has been marked with the honours which the Americans rendered to Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, and Alboni.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The official returns of the receipts are 870 guinea tickets, 944 at 1s., and 478 half-guinea tickets; besides 441 at 1s. for the ball, and 406 spectators thereof at 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.—We have received a neat German publication from Darmstadt, entitled "Drei Englisches Lieder," in which may be recognised by our musical readers three old friends, being the three songs published in our Musical Supplement of December 20, 1851, with Charles Mackay's poetry, and Sir H. R. Bishop's symphonies and accompaniments. The first is the air "I lay in sorrow deep distressed," to which the title "Das Erbarmen" (Sympathy) is given; the second is "If his heart never throb'd with affection," called "Die Wahl" (the Choice); and the third is the "Barley and the Hop," this designation being retained in the German edition. The little book is, in fact, an exact copy of Sir H. Bishop's arrangement, and the translation is remarkable for its fidelity, following Mr. Mackay's poetry almost word by word. English travellers in Germany, will, therefore, be surprised to hear our old airs of the "Ploughboy" and "If the heart of a man" sung with German words. Musical Germany is evidently not insensible, by re-producing our Musical Supplement, to our national claims as melodists.

ORGANOPHONIC BAND.—The twelve Germans, who imitate instruments with the human voice, have well known of course amongst "guardians," "cricketers," "collsgemen," "boasters" &c., that it is not at all unusual for some clever wag to imitate instruments as well as animals, with no small degree of fidelity, but it is the first time that an attempt has been made to organise a body of instrument-imitators into one orchestra. The Organophones, perhaps, would have more success if the absurdity of calling their noises a science had been avoided. The exhibition is very curious, from

the clock-like precision of the exertion, and is not unpleasing on the whole to the ear. The sounds are naturally muffled, and they come upon the ear like distant military music. It is by no means difficult to imitate the double-bass, the ophicleide (which John Parry, by the way, does to perfection) the bassoon, the bagpipes, the musical snuff-box, &c. Instrumentalists in an ordinary orchestra often amuse themselves with parodies on their own playing. It is, therefore, not precisely a marvel, what the organophones achieve; but their ear is quick and apprehensive, and they accomplish the gradations of tone with skill and sentiment. As part-singers they are far inferior to our artists of the English Glee and Madrigal Unions, whether in the quality of the voices, in truthfulness of intonation, or in light and shade of execution. Great pains are taken to assure the public that there is no trickery in the Organophonic Band; that everything is done with the voice. There is no occasion to make these assurances: the limitations are not the feature of the entertainment: it is in the *ensemble*; and that is sufficiently novel and piquant for amateurs to hear the Organophonic Band.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre was re-opened on Saturday for a limited number of nights, under the direction of Mr. George Bolton. The play was "Richelieu," which, owing apparently to the want of proper rehearsal, was inefficiently performed. Mr. Robins, who made his first appearance in the character, addressed the audience, and was indulgently permitted to conclude the performance. The drama was followed by the gymnastic exhibition of the brothers Buisley, and the ballet of "Un Bal d'Ete." The house was scantily attended.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre re-commenced, on Monday, the dramatic business proper to its boards. Sir E. B. Lytton's comedy of "Money" was performed, Mr. Barry Sullivan enacting the part of Evelyn. He performed with his accustomed elegance and effect. Mr. Buckstone played Benjamin Stout with characteristic humour. The house was well and fashionably attended.

ADELPHI.

The company attached to this establishment have returned from the Haymarket, and on Monday performed in "Green Bushes." Madame Celeste, having completed her American engagements, was also present, and performed her favourite part of Miami. It is evident that enlarged arrangements are intended for this theatre—to which, in a few months, Mr. Webster's attention will be exclusively devoted—from the number of new engagements announced: among these are Mr. Wigan, Mr. H. Bedford, Mr. James Rogers, Mr. R. Romer, and Mr. Flexmore.

PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday a new melodrama was produced, in which Mr. Wright, who has succeeded from the Adelphi, made his *début* on these boards. It is entitled "Mont St. Michael; or, the Faerie of the Sands."

The play, which is in two acts, is of the romantic and picturesque class, and opens with a striking tableau and ballet, by Oscar Byrne, in the village of St. Jean—a beautifully-painted scene, presenting the Bay of Avranches, with Mont St. Michel in the distance. The Seigneur of the Sands, Count de Rochemont (Mr. Graham), is delivered from the peril of arrest by the Chevalier St. Prie, (Mr. G. Everett). But the Commandant of St. Michel, Raoul de Fortbras (Mr. Ryder), pursues him with implacable vengeance, and succeeds in imprisoning the Chevalier, in order to discover the Seigneur's retreat. Failing of this, he takes possession of de Rochemont's château, and proceeds with his troopers to secure possession of certain documents essential to her father's honor, and also of the warrant for his execution.

This scene is very cleverly managed, and it brought down the curtain with great applause on the first act. The second was not quite so happy. Mr. Wright's part consists of the humours of one Thibaut, a cockle-gatherer. This worthy mistakes Claire for a fairy, who, according to the local superstition, will bestow his wishes on the man who may catch her. Thibaut succeeds in doing this, and obtains from her fifty louis, which happened to be in the same pocket with the warrant. He is taken up for the theft, and doomed to be hanged. Preparations are made on the stage for his execution, and various jokes indulged in, irreverently directed against the sanctity of capital punishments. The audience expressed their dissatisfaction. In subsequent scenes, Claire falls into the power of Raoul, who endeavours to convey her across the sands, but sinks, while she is saved by the Chevalier. A superb scene of sunrise on the ocean closed the drama, and secured the final approbation of the house. When the objectionable scene is properly abridged, we doubt not the melodrama will prove perfectly successful. It is by Mr. Bayle Bernard-Mr. Wright, and other leading performers, we're summoned for their ovation before the curtain.

OLYMPIC.

Mr

here; they are exact copies of the original ones:

London, June 24th, 1847.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents his Comps. to Sir Henry Bishop. He would prefer Made. Caradori Allan or Mrs. Shawe, or any other, to Mme. Dorus Gras, and any other Tenor voice to M. Rogier's.

London, June 29th, 1847.

Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington presents his Comps. to Sir Henry Bishop.

It appears H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge is anxious to hear M. Rogier at the Ancient Concert.

If possible, the Duke will be happy to gratify her Royal Highness.

The Concert may be already sufficiently long, or possibly too long; and it may be necessary to rehearse with the Orchestra what he should sing.

But if the only hindrance should be the expense, The Duke begs that that may not prevent his singing.

Sir Henry Bishop, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park.

It is evident from the above letters that "the Duke" had a particular dislike to the singers of the French school; as Madame Dorus Gras and M. Roger (the chief tenor of the Grand Opera in Paris, who sang at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in 1848) were stars of the London season; and he only waves his objection to M. Roger, in his second letter to the conductor, because "the Duke" was anxious to gratify the Duchess of Cambridge! Grisi, Jenny Lind, Caradori Allan, Sonntag, Mrs. A. Shaw, Madlle. Brambilla, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Gardoni, Jenny Lutze, Machin, Pischeck, Phillips, Staudigl, Mario, Rubini, Lablache, &c., figure in the latest concerts, private and public, of the Duke.

How precise his Grace was in his arrangements, and how thoughtful for any contingency, may be gathered from the annexed letters:

London, May 16th, 1848,
at past 9 o'clock.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents his Compliments to Sir Henry Bishop.

He has just now received intimation that H.M. Queen Adelaide intends to be present at the Concert of Ancient Music to-morrow.

He is not informed whether her Majesty will be pleased to sit in the box above stairs, or below stairs, near the orchestra! It will be desirable that preparations should be made for either and, accordingly, He requests Sir Henry Bishop to be pleased to have directions that the Directors' box below stairs may be prepared for Queen Adelaide's reception, as it was for that of the Queen on the 10th inst., and besides the box prepared above stairs.

Sir Henry Bishop!

London, May 17, 1848, Morning.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents His Compliments to Sir Henry Bishop. He has received Intimation from the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty the Queen Dowager that her Majesty will sit below, at the concert this evening, in the space usually occupied by the Directors, which The Duke requests may be prepared for her Majesty's reception as on Wednesday, the 10th instant, for the reception of her Majesty the Queen.

Sir Henry Bishop.

After having existed for seventy-three years, the Concerts of Ancient Music ceased to exist; and with its cessation, expired the only institution in London specially devoted to the preservation of the works of the old masters. Prince Albert, "the Duke," and the Earl of Westmorland, made strenuous efforts for the continuance of the annual series of concerts; but the advance made by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the formation of a second Italian Opera-house, turned the tide of fashion, into a different direction, and the falling off in the number of subscribers left no alternative but to close the annual series of Ancient Concerts.

SKETCHES AT STRATFIELD SAY.



THE CONSERVATORY AT STRATFIELDSAY.

SKETCHES AT STRATFIELDSAY.

We resume from page 280 our Illustrations of this interesting seat, with a view of the Conservatory adjoining the mansion at Stratfield-say, not Strathfieldsay, as usually written. Here the Duke was accustomed to read his extensive correspondence.

Near the south corner of the gardens is the paddock which is the resting-place of the celebrated charger Copenhagen, that carried the Duke throughout the glorious day at Waterloo. The paddock contains a noble cluster of elms in the centre, and is sheltered on every side. A small circular railing incloses the spot in which Copenhagen was interred with military honours; old age having prostrated him in 1825.

Copenhagen derived his name from the city in which he was foaled, his dam being taken out there in the expedition of 1807, by the late General Grosvenor. The horse, we are told, was not only thoroughbred, but he was also very fashionably bred, being on his father's side a grandson of the celebrated Eclipse; and on his mother's, of a well-known horse of his day—John Bull. The General, however, did not long keep

Waterloo, when the Duke rode him for seventeen hours and a half, without dismounting. After his return the paddock was assigned to him, in which he passed the rest of his life in the most perfect comfort that can be imagined; fed twice a day (latterly upon oats broken for him), with a comfortable stable to retire to, and a rich pasture in which to range. The late amiable Duchess used regularly to feed him with bread, and this kindness had given him the habit (especially after her death) of approaching every lady with the most confiding familiarity. He had been a fine animal; but latterly he exhibited an interesting specimen of natural decay, in a state as nearly that of nature as can well be found in a civilized country. He had lost an eye from age, and had become lean and feeble, and, in the manner in which he approached even a casual visitor, there was much of the demand of sympathy, the appeal to human kindness, which one has so often observed from a very old dog towards his master. Poor Copenhagen, who, when alive, furnished so many bequests from his mane and tail to enthusiastic young ladies, who had his hair set in brooches and rings, was, after being interred with military honours, dug up by some miscreant (never, I believe, discovered) and one of his hoofs cut off, it is presumed, for a memorial, although one that would hardly go in the compass of a ring."



THE GRAVE OF THE CHARGER "COPENHAGEN," AT STRATFIELDSAY.

Copenhagen, but sold him to the Marquis of Londonderry, then Adjutant-General of the Peninsular Army, who sent him, with other horses, to Lisbon early in the year 1813. While there, he was selected and bought, with another horse, by Colonel Charles Wood, at the price of four hundred guineas, for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, with whom he soon became an especial favourite. In the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo the Duke, we believe, used no other horse; and in the latter, it is said, was eighteen hours on his back, but Copenhagen gave little signs of being beaten, for on his rider patting him on the quarter as he dismounted after the battle, the game little horse struck out as playfully as if he had only had an hour's canter in the park. For endurance of fatigue, indeed, he was more than usually remarkable; and for the duty he had to fulfil as proportionately valuable. However hard the day, Copenhagen never refused his corn, though he ate it after a very unusual manner with horses, lying down at full length on his couch.

For many years Copenhagen was one of the "sights" at Stratfield-say. It was not, though, the stranger alone who asked for the famous old horse; the Duke himself rarely omitted to visit him, and the ladies of the family made him, as he deserved to be, an especial pet. And it would have been extraordinary had they not; for, in addition to his well-earned renown, Copenhagen had one of the surest and best characteristics of true courage—an extremely good and docile temper.

Copenhagen, in colour a full rich chestnut, stood scarcely more than fifteen hands high; he possessed, however, very great muscular power, and had nearly all the good useful "points" to be looked for. His general appearance rather favoured the Arab cross in his pedigree, which his lasting qualities tended yet more to confirm. From his size he was not much adapted for crossing a country, though the Duke is said to have occasionally ridden him with hounds.

Miss Mitford, in her very interesting "Country Stories," relates some amusing particulars of Copenhagen. "He died," says Miss Mitford, "at the age of twenty-seven. He was therefore in his prime on the day of

Waterloo, when the Duke rode him for seventeen hours and a half, without dismounting. After his return the paddock was assigned to him, in which he passed the rest of his life in the most perfect comfort that can be imagined; fed twice a day (latterly upon oats broken for him), with a comfortable stable to retire to, and a rich pasture in which to range. The late amiable Duchess used regularly to feed him with bread, and this kindness had given him the habit (especially after her death) of approaching every lady with the most confiding familiarity. He had been a fine animal; but latterly he exhibited an interesting specimen of natural decay, in a state as nearly that of nature as can well be found in a civilized country. He had lost an eye from age, and had become lean and feeble, and, in the manner in which he approached even a casual visitor, there was much of the demand of sympathy, the appeal to human kindness, which one has so often observed from a very old dog towards his master. Poor Copenhagen, who, when alive, furnished so many bequests from his mane and tail to enthusiastic young ladies, who had his hair set in brooches and rings, was, after being interred with military honours, dug up by some miscreant (never, I believe, discovered) and one of his hoofs cut off, it is presumed, for a memorial, although one that would hardly go in the compass of a ring."

LETTERS LEFT AT THE PASTRYCOOK'S:
BEING THE CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN KITTY CLOVER
AT SCHOOL, AND HER "DEAR, DEAR FRIEND" IN TOWN.
EDITED BY HORACE MAYHEW.

OPENING EXPLANATION BY THE EDITOR.

The accompanying Letters were rescued from the butter-shop in the most miraculous manner. I had been waiting for some time at a fashionable pastrycook's—which was then in Tottenham-court-road—to keep a business appointment. I had read every ginger-beer and soda-water label round the room. I had admired all the different varieties of architecture and bird-cages to which barley-sugar lends its glittering but fragile aid. I had carefully noted down on the porcelain tablets of my recollection the many fanciful forms of zoology into which sponge-cake, like a second Proteus, delights to metamorphose itself. I had watched with a feeling of envy and tender regret that I couldn't do the same—the little children playing with their Bath buns, first picking out the white plums, which, like pearls, adorned the coronet of their sugary brows, and then slowly eating the bun in small pieces, as if to make the most of a pleasure which they were conscious was too sweet to last for ever. I had imbibed glass after glass of cherry-brandy, until I felt as if another cherry would have choked me; in short, my patience, my admiration, and my appetite were alike exhausted, and I was registering a vow in that mental office in which indignation sits frowning to receive the vows of lovers, patriots, and all injured persons, never to transact any more business at a pastrycook's shop, when the postman entered, and demanded "tuppence" for an unpaid letter, which he had flung down upon the counter. The young lady standing behind it, with the pretty lace cap that looked so light and frothy, that one's imagination, kindled by the locality, pictured it as having been spun out of a dish of trifle, examined the letter, and, in a sharp tone, which cut short all remonstrance, said, "I shall not take it in." She then pulled down from the shelf a little bundle, black with long neglect, which was lying on an empty box of kisses, and displaying them, like a pack of cards, said, "I have already got all these—not one of them has been fetched away, and I'm determined to take in no more. These I shall sell to-morrow for waste paper." Luckily I had twopence still left after my reckless extravagance of cherry brandy, and I requested the young lady, in so many words, "to be kind enough to allow me to pay the twopence, and, further, to increase the obligation, by adding the letter, which had so narrowly escaped being thrown upon the wide world, to its little lot of orphan companions." These two requests she smilingly complied with; and, a month afterwards, the letters still being in durance vile, she was not proof against the temptation of a large sum of money, which my curiosity, backed by a strong feeling of sympathy, prompted me to give, to release them from their dusty captivity. I should have been well repaid for this outlay by the interest of the letters themselves; but I am bound in justice to state that their ransom money, as well as the twopence originally expended, have been refunded to me since by my liberal publishers. On examination, I found there were no names to the correspondence beyond those of "Kitty" and "Nelly," which, being pretty names, I have retained; neither was there any address inside the letters, nor any clue, indeed, by which I could trace out the fair heroines of them. The other names have either been added or altered by myself. Under the circumstances, therefore, I hope there is no harm in my publishing a correspondence I came so curiously in possession of. I know nothing whatever of the persons whose Christian names were mentioned in it; and, having fairly purchased the letters, surely I have a right to do what I please with them, more especially when no one is likely to be injured or compromised by the innocent result. One plea more, and I have done. The object of the letters having been written was, as I imagine, to be read by the person to whom they were directed. It is clear, therefore, as isinglass that there is more chance of this object being fulfilled by the letters being circulated far and wide in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, than in their lying with the inscription "to be left till called for," carried out most mockingly to the very letter, unopened on a dusty shelf at a pastrycook's shop in Tottenham-court-road.

With this explanation, I leave "Kitty's Letters" to speak for themselves. The originals are left with the publisher, at the office, in case Kitty or Nelly should feel inclined to call and claim them in person.

THE FIRST LETTER LEFT.

SHOWING HOW KITTY WAS TAKEN TO SCHOOL BY HER WICKED MAMMA

Oh! my darling Eleanor, it is all over!—and yet I live! but I have strong hopes of dying before to-morrow morning. I feel that I can never exist within these hateful walls, to be a wretched slave to Mrs. Hextre's maternal solicitude and intellectual culture. What do I want with intellectual culture, indeed? But I'm determined I won't learn a bit—not a tiddy-tiny bit!

I must tell you, dearest, that before leaving home I cried continually for at least three weeks; but my tears made not the slightest impression on Mamma's hard heart, which, I am sure, must be stone. More than this, I strayed myself during the last three days—did not take one luncheon—even refused pudding; and at Mrs. St. Vitus's ball would not dance, nor touch a thing at supper. But all in vain! No one seemed to care a pin about it; and Ma only appeared to take pleasure in my sufferings. The boys teased, and made cruel jokes upon my misery; and that detestable Laura helped to get me ready as cheerfully as if I—no, she—was going to be married. The last day I went into hysterics; and looked so ill—with my red eyes and pale cheeks—that Ma, to my great joy, got frightened, and sent for Dr. Leech. But that cross old monster only dangled his bunch of big seals, and said that I should be better at Turnham-green—a little change of air would do me good! Much he knows about medicine; for, at the very moment he was talking, I felt as if I must have fainted!

So in a cold drizzling rain—will you believe it, Nelly?—I was dragged into the carriage (for Pa had walked down to the office on foot, carrying his own blue bag, purposely that Ma might have the carriage), and propped up on each side with bags of oranges, cakes, and goodies, to cheat me into the stupid notion, I really imagine, that I was going to have a treat, in the same way that nurse always gives Julius his powders, with lots of sugar on the top! Oh, my sweetest Eleanor, words cannot express the wretchedness of your poor friend during that long ride! And yet Oates never did drive so quickly; he seemed to be doing it on purpose—whipping the poor horse through Hyde-Park as furiously as if we were trying to catch a mail-train, instead of going at that delicious crawling pace which we have always been accustomed to by the side of the Serpentine. Opposite Lord Holland's Park the horse fell. Oh, how my heart beat to be sure! I thought he was killed at least, and that we should be obliged to return home; but no such thing. He picked himself up as quietly as you would a pin, and the carriage went on even faster than before.

But, after all, Eleanor, what pained me most was Mamma's and Laura's cold-hearted conversation whilst I was in the corner suffering so much! They chatted as cheerfully upon worldly nonsense as if we were going to a pantomime. I shall never forget their cutting cruelty at such a moment as that; and, to make matters worse, what with crying and the rain, I felt as wet through as if I had been travelling along the submarine telegraphic, besides my tears spoiling my pretty puce-coloured bonnet strings, which were new that day.

At last we stopped before a large, cold-looking house, with walls pulled tight round it like the curtains of the four-poster when Pa's ill in bed. It was all windows, with bars here and there, and the plaster looked damp, and, altogether, it was much more like a convent than a college; for I must tell you our school isn't called a "school" (for it seems there are no schools for young ladies, now-a-days), nor a "seminary," nor an "academy," but it's a "college." I thought I should have fainted away, only I had the cakes and oranges in my arms, and was afraid of dropping them down the area, when Mrs. Hextre, the Lady Principal,



LETTER I.—KITTY TAKEN TO SCHOOL.

as she is called, began stroking me down, and calling me her "dear young friend," with whom she said "she should soon be on excellent terms" (only I am sure we never shall, excepting the "excellent terms" Pa pays her), and she went on playing with me, Nelly, just as I have seen the great big boa-constrictor, at the Zoological Gardens, cuddle and play with the poor little rabbit, before he devours it.

And now, dearest, mind you never mention what I am going to tell you; but all the sentiment and fine talking and writing about a mother's love is nonsense! utter nonsense! all a delightful sham!—for all the world, Nelly, like those delicious sweet meringues at the pastrycook's, which look like a feast, and only melt into a mouthful! I am sure of it, Nelly dear, or else how could they bear to make us so miserable? looking quite happy whilst our poor hearts are breaking? sending us from our natural homes, where we are so comfortable, to such miserable places as this "Princess' College!" and especially, too, when governesses, now-a-days are so plentiful, and far cheaper, I am told, than maids of all work! Why, it was only last Friday morning I showed Ma the most beautiful advertisement there was in the *Morning Post*, all about a governess offering to "teach English, French, German, Italian, Latin, the use of globes, dancing, and crochet-work too, and drawing, painting, music, singing, together with the art of making wax-flowers actually, and all for £21 a year!" But Ma only patted me, and said she "should be ashamed to encourage such a terrible state of things," or some such stupid stuff that put me in a passion to listen. I am sure I shall never believe Ma loves me again, after throwing me from her dear fat arms into the long thin claws of that awful Mrs. Hextre! They opened and shut, and closed round me, Nelly, exactly like a lobster's!

Before I could escape, Ma and Laura were gone, and I was left alone—all alone—in this large dungeon of a place, with every door fast. Well, Nelly, you have been to school—at least I suppose you have—so you can imagine how I was allowed to remain in the schoolmistress's—no, our schoolmistress is called a "Lady Principal"—in the Lady Principal's boudoir to compose myself; how I was treated to weak tea and thin bread-and-butter with Mrs. H., and asked all the time all manner of questions that made my cheeks burn with rage, about home, and about Mamma and Papa, until eight o'clock came, and with it the permission to retire, as "bed would do my head good." I was too glad to get released, as it was merely to indulge my grief, and cry myself to sleep underneath the bedclothes!

But, law! if it was so uncomfortable in the boudoir (and such a boudoir, Nelly!—a dark closet with a handful of cinders for fire, and full of gimcracks, little pincushions, lavender baskets, painted card-racks, and fire-screens, until it seemed furnished from a fancy fair)—but if that was uncomfortable, I say, it was positively wretched in the bedroom, with its six iron cramp-beds, three washing-basins, and one looking-glass! Yes, Nelly, only one looking-glass amongst six young ladies! I never heard of such a thing. And then the place was so, so very cold, that I am sure I shall have a red rose and chilblains for the remainder of my life; but I hope, my dear, fond Nelly, you will love me all the same!

Well, I cried myself to sleep, and it was a great comfort, I can assure you; and it seemed still the middle of the night, when a loud ringing in my ears frightened me out of my sleep, and made me nearly fall out of bed. And after that came a sharp, barking voice, calling out, "Now, young ladies! are you going to breakfast in bed?" and causing a general stretching, scuffling, and jumping up.

The cold glimmering dawn lighted only portions of the room, but I could see five other girls creeping about, half asleep, quarrelling for basins, engaging turns at the one looking-glass, joking, grumbling, yawning, and laughing; whilst I, poor I, sat hope-forlorn, shivering, half with cold and half with fear, on the edge of the bed. There a tall young lady, in a flannel dressing-gown, discovered me, and exclaimed, "Why, here's the New Girl! I say, my young lady, you had better make haste; the second bell will soon ring, and Miss Snapp will give you something to cry for if you're not ready."

Then they all came and stared at me (the rude things); and as I could not help crying, one of them called out, "Oh, oh! how affecting! Oh! oh! oh, oh!" ending at last in a loud bellow, in which I joined in painful earnest; and then they left me, and went on whispering, washing, combing, and lacing each other, until "Ding, ding, ding," went the second bell; and at the first sound they all scampered away, some with their dresses still unfastened, calling after others to come and hook them for them.

I never should have got finished myself, unless a mild, quiet-looking woman had not ventured to my assistance, and led me down stairs into the school-room, where I nearly dropped upon the stare of some fifty girls fall upon me all in a lump, just like the water from a shower-bath after you have pulled the string. Oh, darling Nelly! what would I have given for one familiar face that I knew, or to have had your loving self by my side, so that I might have thrown my arms around your dear neck, and have a good cry; for I am sure that a good cry does one, frequently, much more good than a good laugh!

The buzzing, which had suddenly ceased on my appearance, began again with double vehemence, making nearly as much noise as the water when it's running into the cistern at home. Amidst the hurried whispers, I could detect, "What a milk sop!" "Mammy's darling!" "She'll soon be broken in," &c.; when the same dog-like voice was heard to bark again, calling out above the uproar, "To your seats, young ladies! Silence! Five forfeits for the first who speaks!"

In the lull which followed, I was seated by the side of my quiet conductress, and permitted to write this letter to my dear darling Eleanor, just to fill up my time before breakfast, after which I am to be examined and classed according to what I know.

Oh, Nelly, I do so dread this day, and am so extremely wretched, thinking all the time what they are doing at home, and how Laura is rejoicing that she has got her sister away from home. But I must leave off, dearest; and I will promise you a letter every week (that is, of course, if I survive this day), in which I will tell you of everything that occurs in this filthy school—I mean college. That will be the only ray of pleasure!



LETTER II.—THE NEW GIRL.

sure, Nelly, whil will shoot in this dark dungeon through the captive heart of your devoted, but wretchedly unhappy KITTY.

P.S.—Excuse haste and my dreadful scrawl.

P.S.—You will see I have forwarded this to the pastrycook's in Tottenham-court road. Do not eat too many pink tarts, dear, when you call for it.

P.S.—We hear a great deal, Nelly, about the trials and troubles of the world, and of all we have to go through, and about school being the happiest time of our lives; but they seem to do all they can to make it miserable, and I don't believe any hardship on this world is worse than going to school, and having to face fifty girls, all making fun of the New Pupil.

THE SECOND LETTER LEFT.

SHOWING HOW KITTY FARED (OR SCARCELY FARED AT ALL) THE FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL, AND THE DREADFUL DISASTER THAT BEFEL HER.

Oh! my dear Nelly, I'm in such a mess, and can't think how I am to get out of it. I would run away, only I don't know where to run to; and, besides, all the doors are fast; and more than that, I feel Ma would only bring me back again if I were to get away. Only think of that mean Mrs. —— (you know who I mean) opening all the letters; and I never knew this until my letter was in her bag. Miss Sharpe (who has promised to give this to some one who will drop it in the post on the sly for me) says every word we write home, and every word we receive from home, is pried into, and very often kept back if it does not exactly please the Lady Principal! A pretty lady! I wonder she isn't ashamed of herself! A nice example to set us young girls—actually teaching us to go a peeping into other persons' secrets! Meggy (that's Miss Sharpe's name) says she tends speaking to her papa about it. He is a Scotch lawyer; and she has often heard him say that there's a fine of £100 for any one who breaks a seal upon trust papers! What fun it would be if we could make the Lady Principal pay £100! I'm sure it would only serve her right.

The beauty of it is, Nelly, she says she only looks at the signatures of the letters that come here, to see if they are from proper persons. This is very likely! How, then, does she know all that is going on in the girls' homes, if she never reads their letters? I've no patience with her! I'm sure I shall never be able to look the mean creature in the face again.

Now, Nelly, I must tell you all about the young ladies; for I may not have another opportunity, dearest, of smuggling out a letter.

Well, then, when we went to breakfast, Mrs. Hextre was seated on a sort of raised throne at the end of the table, and all the girls walked up to her to curtsey, and "Souhaiter le bon jour, Madame," and show her—this is a positive fact, dearest—their teeth and nails! Meggy told me this was to teach us to keep them sharp and in good fighting condition, as woman's natural weapons; but she was only laughing at me, for I learnt afterwards it was to see that they were properly cleaned every morning. But I think the practice might well be dispensed with, as not being over and above complimentary to young ladies!

When my turn came, I was preparing to show my teeth in real earnest—for I felt both indignant and ashamed of such treatment—when she took me kindly by the hand, and instantly, at that touch of kindness, my mouth shut of its own accord. She asked me how I had slept, and introduced me to Miss Plodder, who, she said, would cheer my spirits and make me feel more at home. She is such a fat, round, little sleepy, and looks as stupid, too, as she is fat! If my spirits have to wait for Miss Plodder to cheer them, I'm afraid they'll have to wait long enough.

Well, my own darling Nell knows I am not dainty, and that I should think it wicked to be fanciful over good food; but I never did see such thick slices of bread, smeared over with what they called butter. I have not been so petted at home as to quarrel at any time with my bread and butter; but, on my word, I should as soon have thought of munching a dead board, as taking up one of the long slices—planks, rather—that were piled up, as in a timber-yard, before me; and yet, to see the poor hungry girls! If it had been wedding-cake, they could not have devoured it more greedily!

I thought of the dear delicious hot rolls, soaked through and through with the best fresh, that I had been in the habit of having every morning for breakfast, and sighed that I was not at home.

Meggy ask me which I liked best, "hay or beans?" Before I could answer that I had never tasted either, the Lady Principal inquired "if I took cocoa or coffee?" A basin of the latter was brought to me; but unless I had been told it was coffee, I'm sure I should never have guessed it. It looked more like water taken from the Regent's-canal. Meggy whispered into my ear, "Hay's best;" and seeing me puzzled, she explained, shortly afterwards, that in their school dictionary hay meant cocoa, and that beans was the English for coffee, from a popular belief, which, she said, "was extremely well grounded" (in their coffee cups), that those agricultural commodities formed the principal ingredients of their matutinal beverages.

Meggy Sharpe is such a nice girl, so clever and so full of fun, and such large bright black eyes, and a face laughing all over with mischief; it puts one in good humour merely to look at it. I feel I shall love her very much, but not so much as you, dearest Nelly.

After breakfast she told Miss Plodder that she would "take care of me, and introduce me to the Elders." Then, bidding me not to be afraid, she led me by the hand to a group of tall young ladies, and in a set speech, delivered in a mock tone, such as I've heard my brothers imitate Mr. Charles Kean and Wright in, "begged to present a humble candidate to their friendship and favour." The tallest, a Miss Noble, who seemed the head girl, and as stiff as a backboard, made me welcome, and then began questioning me in the following manner:—"Did I live in London?—at the West-end, of course?—perhaps in Belgrave-square? No! then near Hyde Park? No! then in one of the squares? Yes! Well, some of the squares were still respectable. In which of the squares did I live, pray?"

I mumbled out, as well as I could, "Torrington-square."

"Oh! hem! where was Torrington-square?" continued my tormentor. "Near the City, was it not? No!—what, near Russell-square and Gower-street? Gower-street! Well, really, she knew nothing of those parts of the town."

I was next asked, "Whether my mamma went to Court?" "No," I answered, in my ignorance; "but Papa does sometimes, and takes his blue bag with him when he has law business." This gave rise to shouts of laughter, and long exclamations of "Dear, dear!" whilst looks of pity were showered down upon me.

"I mean," continued Miss Noble, "her Majesty's receptions. My Mamma goes to Court; and I am to be presented myself by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Seditz immediately on my leaving college;" and she tossed her head up to the ceiling, until I thought it would never come down again.

"How did you come last night?" resumed Miss Noble. "In the omnibus," cried out wicked Meggy, who immediately ran away. "No; I know how she came," said another beauty, "for I was in the drawing-room at the time, and looked out of the window; she came in a clarence with one horse." And they all tittered again, and I felt my cheeks growing red, though why I should be ashamed of Mamma's pretty Clarence I don't know, even though it has but one horse.

I was next asked "Whether my paternal (meaning Papa, I suppose) lived at home?" "Of course," I answered; "where should he live?"

"Why some people have an establishment in the City, and a family in a square. The shop (and they tittered again) must not be neglected."

"Do not be rude, Miss Ogle," interrupted Miss Noble, affecting to be very serious; personalities are extremely rude; and, besides, Miss Clover's father may not live in a shop. Tell us, dear, what profession are you in?" "I—I'm in no profession," I said, trembling lest I should be laughed at again. "Dear! what beautiful simplicity!" said the Court lady, lifting her hands up; "not you—your father, child." "Oh! papa is a stockbroker." "A what? A stockbroker! Pray what's that?" "I know," said the young lady who had told about the Clarence with one horse; "it's a trade; for I hear Papa talk of desiring his stockbroker to buy and sell; and I am certain, now that I think of it, that they deal in bears and ducks." "No such thing," exclaimed a little girl with a turn-up nose, "they sell old stocks, such as bankrupts' stocks, or retiring haberdashers' stocks; they're a sort of old-clothesmen." "At any rate, they are not professional, and therefore must be in trade," decided proud Miss Noble; and they all turned away from me, with sneers and contempt. "It's no such thing," I burst out; "My papa is a gentleman—a real gentleman—and he's quite as good, if not better than any of your papas, though you are so proud; and I shan't answer any more of your rude questions." "That's right," laughed Meggy; "that's the way to disappoint them. Don't tell 'em anything."

You should have heard, too, Nelly, their curiosity about my brothers, making me describe them over and over again—their eyes, whiskers, noses, and calling them by their names, Oscar, Alfred, Augustus, Walter, as if they had known them for years. The impudent girl, with the turn-up nose, actually said she felt she could madly love Oscar; and

I couldn't help replying, "You need not trouble yourself, Miss; he'll never ask you." Silly thing! I'm sure Oscar wouldn't as much as look at her—not even in church.

But the greatest shame has yet to come. You can never believe what I am going to tell you, Nelly, although you know I scorn fibbing!

Class had just broken up, when a maid came in carrying a large tray; and only imagine my confusion when I saw laid out on it all my cakes and goodies! Miss Blight (the quiet teacher who had brought me into the schoolroom) called me, and I was going to ask for permission to put them into my play-trunk, when—think of my surprise, Nelly!—if she did not actually seize my plum-cake, and begin cutting it up into thin slices! At first I was so shocked I could not speak; and I was about to stop her, when she cut some large slices, and desired me "to hand them to the governesses, and then take the dish round to each young lady." I am afraid I looked vexed, and, in truth, I was nearly choking with passion; and I am sure you would have done the same, Nelly, for you would have seen no joke in treating girls to your goodies, after they had been making fun of you, and turning your papa and mamma into ridicule. But this was not all; for one rude thing, upon ascertaining from me that Mamma made it, said, in a voice running over with vinegar, "I thought so, for she has forgotten the plums." Then my oranges were cut into quarters, and I had to hand them round also (the governesses had halves!) until all was gone, and I only had two pieces myself as a favour. Now, don't think me greedy, Nelly—you know I don't care for eating, only I do not like to be forced to be generous, and to give to all alike, whether I like them or not—offering as much to that proud Miss Noble (who is not too proud, however, to eat another girl's cake) as to dear Meggy. I dare say it is very pleasant when it's not your own—"share and share alike" is all very fine; but I should like to know when their goodies are coming? As I am the last girl entering this term, I suppose it won't be before next half-year? And I mean to say, Nelly, it is most heartrending—putting insult on the top of cruelty, to force you to help the governesses, and to double shares, too, whilst I'm sure my slice broke all to pieces, it was so miserably thin.

Oh, dear, there's Mrs. Hextre. If she catches me writing, I shall be found out; so, my own darling Nelly, I must say good bye. Mind you write soon, and tell me all about dear S. Has he asked after me? and often? Is he pale? Tell him not to forget your devoted, true-hearted,

KITTY CLOVER.

P.S.—Oh! Nelly, I have had such a fright; my heart is jumping up and down like a canary in a cage when the cat's underneath it. Only think of the Lady Principal's coming up to my desk. I made sure it was to ask me for this letter, and I determined in my mind to swallow it sooner than let her read it. But, thank goodness! it was only to say she had not opened my last letter to you, as it was sealed; but, for the future, she would close them herself, after looking over their contents. Much obliged! Catch me giving her any other than my home compositions. So, darling we are safe; but isn't it lucky?

P.S.—I'm sure you'll never be able to read this scrawl. Why didn't you answer my last?

SCOTCH SETTLERS IN IRELAND.—Recent accounts from Ireland state that, owing to the large number of terms in the best part of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, which have been abandoned by the emigrants who have proceeded to America and Australia, the proprietors in many districts are procuring, in lieu of their former tenants, a class of thrifty, hard working, and well-educated agriculturalists from Scotland. These men are bringing with them, in many instances, large flocks of sheep, which it is expected will thrive better on the richer lands of this country than those to which they had been accustomed.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST.—On Saturday last the ship *Medway*, Captain Mackwood, arrived in the river, from Melbourne, Port Phillip, with less than 61,500 ounces of gold-dust, valued at upwards of £270,000. The *Medway* brings one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported by a private vessel into the port of London, amounting in the aggregate, with cargo and gold-dust in the hands of the passengers, to nearly £500,000. The *Ganges*, Allan master, also arrived in the river, on Saturday, from Sydney, New South Wales, with a cargo of gold-dust and wood, valued at £100,000. The *Middleton* has arrived from Hobart Town (Van Diemen's Land), whence she sailed on the 13th of June with about 25,000 ounces of gold, valued at £105,000. The *Senator*, from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 21st of May, also brings 9100 ounces, valued at £36,400.

GREAT MORTALITY IN ONE FAMILY.—A singular and solemn instance of family bereavement occurred in the parish of Achtergarve last week. The Macfarlanes, late farmers in Balmacolive, removed a few years ago to Fountain-garden, in the neighbourhood of Bankfoot. On Wednesday, (last week), John died, and late on Thursday night his brother Peter followed him. John was buried on Saturday; and as the coffin was about to be removed, the unusual intermission was made, that the assembled neighbours were expected to return on Monday to carry Peter to his long home. But by Monday there was more work to do; their sister Margaret died on Saturday night, and the two bodies were carried to the churchyard together, and laid beside the brother, who had only preceded them by two days.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the amount of money business transacted in the Consol Market this week has been comparatively small, prices have had an upward tendency, the Three per Cents having advanced to 100 $\frac{1}{4}$. This improvement in value is chiefly attributed to the immense abundance of money, and the near approach of the dividend payments, which, as a matter of course, will produce an increased amount of surplus means. The favourable return of the export trade of the United Kingdom have had considerable influence upon the minds of the leading jobbers, many of whom have entered into large bull operations for the next account. During the month ending on the 5th ult., the total value of the shipments of home manufactures was £6,870,586, against £6,645,928 in the corresponding period in 1851, showing an increase of £224,658. The total exports during the first eight months of the present year were £47,009,146, against £47,157,984 in 1851.

The Bank of England, and, indeed, the whole of the private bankers, continue to make large advances upon produce; whilst good commercial bills are readily discounted, at from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the metropolis, as well as in the provinces, a great scarcity of silver coinage is still felt. The fact appears to be, that the whole, or nearly so, of the silver coined at the Mint for some time past, has been exchanged for gold, to ship to Australia. Additional exertions must be made at the Mint, or the present difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of silver to pay wages, &c., will continue. It is suggested that gold coins of 5s., 10s. 6d., 15s., and so forth, should be issued; and we may observe, that the drain of silver from the United States has induced the Government to adopt the plan of coining gold dollar pieces (worth about 4s. 6d.); hence the loss of the former currency has not been felt there. It is clear that public opinion has long since declared itself against our five-shilling pieces; but the free circulation of half-crowns must ever be advantageous.

On Monday and Tuesday the Three per Cent. Consols were very inactive, at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100; but, on Wednesday, they became firm at 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 100. The market was not quite so active on Thursday, yet the Three per Cents. were done at 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 100 for Money, and 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the next Account. Exchequer Bills, March, £500, were 70s.; and, June, £1000, 68s., to 71s. per pm. India Bonds have been 83s. to 86s. per pm. A transaction has taken place in India Stock, at 27s.

Since we last wrote, very large imports of bullion have been reported: viz. £283,200 in gold from Australia, £10,000 from Portugal, and 370,168 dollars from New York. Our advices from the above colony state that the produce of the mines was rapidly increasing, upwards of 100,000 ounces of gold having been received at Port Phillip in one week by the usual escort. In California, the yield continues large, and the shipments to New York average about £360,000 each week. In our market silver has become scarce for continental purposes, owing to upwards of 1,000,000 dollars received by the last West India steamer having been sold for India. The price has, therefore, advanced 3d. per ounce.

One of the leading features in the Foreign House has been the appearance of a new Swedish loan for £450,000. The amount, which is to be issued at 93, and bear four per cent. interest, will be secured upon certain localities in Sweden, where improvements are going on. The bonds will be drawn at par, at the rate of one per cent. per annum, and the last instalment will become due on the 1st of September, 1853. Large transactions have already taken place in the loan, at from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pm.

Foreign Bonds have ruled heavy: Latin American Stock has ruled heavy: Lut Pernian has commanded the extreme rates of last week. The whole of the money advanced by Messrs. Baring to pay the interest due upon Mexican Stock has not yet been repaid. On Thursday, Brazilian, Small, were done at 191; Ditto, Script, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 prem.; Ecuador, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Three per Cents., 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25; Peruvian Six per Cents., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents. Deferred, 63; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, New Deferred, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Six per Cent. Loan, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25c. (Exchange, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30c.); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65 to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Danish Four per Cents., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div. Transactions have been noticed in Danish Three per Cents., at 82 ex div.; Gramada One-and-a-Half per Cents., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

A new steam company has made its appearance this week for the purpose of sharing with the Mediterranean. The capital is fixed at £200,000, in £20 shares.

The Foreign Exchanges present a very favourable appearance, gold being 0.42 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris; 0.38 dearer than at Hamburg; and 0.80 dearer than at New York. These quotations show a slight profit on shipments; hence there is every prospect of a further increase in the stock of gold in the Bank.

Bank Shares have ruled very steady; and, in some instances, prices have again improved. Australasia, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Royal Australian and Gold Importing, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Joint Stock, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental, 39, ex. New; Provincial of Ireland, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union of London, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dock Shares have sold as follows:—Commercial Stock, 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 96; Southampton, 34; Victoria, 6.

General Screw Navigation Company's Shares have marked 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 ex div.

The rise in the value of Consols has had some influence upon Railway Shares, the prices of which have slightly improved. Several small lines have made their appearance; but, as they hold out a very poor prospect of profit to the shareholders, they have commanded very little attention. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Anglian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, B. and C, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70; Great Northern Stock, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Fifths, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lead Northern, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 13<math

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, Oct. 9, will be performed the PRIMA DONNA; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Tuesday, 10, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Wednesday, 11, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Thursday, 12, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Friday, 13, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Saturday, 14, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Sunday, 15, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.—Monday, 16, the Prima Donna; MONTE ST MICHEL, or the FAIRY of the SANDS; and the SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—A Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The sixth week of the Quasimodo Entertainments. The immense approbation bestowed by crowded houses, is a convincing proof of the daily-increasing popularity of this public place of amusement. The Brothers SELBY will introduce their new performance of Feats of Strength in the Air. It is impossible to enumerate all their incredible evolutions. In a division which will be displayed the Glove Ascension, Tight-rope Dancing, Vaulting, the ex-races of the Nicolo Family, and the most picturesque SCENES IN THE ARENA, embracing the principal Artifices of the Establishment. Doors open at half-past 6; Box-office open daily, from 11 till 4 o'clock.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—HARROGATE OCTOBER 9th; RIBBLE, 11th; THURSDAY, 12th; Northallerton, 13th; ST. COKTON-ON-TEE, 14th. The Distin will perform their "Cuckoo Galop" at all their concerts; it is published for Piano-forte by H. DISTIN, Military Musical Instrument Maker, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London; where all letters of engagements must be directed.

THE WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS (honoured by Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the late Duke).—The Duke's Chamber and Exterior of Walmer Castle are now added to the above Diorama, the only complete Illustration of his Grace's career ever exhibited.—Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Also may be had, a Descriptive Memoir and Key to the Diorama, illustrated, price 1s.—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—This New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. S. PROUT, from a Sketch made on the Spot, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 300, Regent-street (at the Royal Academy). Among the principal Scenes are: Plymouth Sound—Madras—Cape Town—South Sea Whaling—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Man Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer Hill Creek—Opal—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 6d. At Three and Eight o'clock.

PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROL, AN ALP.—JUST OPENED AT BURFORD'S LARGE ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedrals, Churches, Monasteries, and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys. The Views of Ninove, with its Palaces, after a lapse of 3600 years; and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, 1s each view, or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools, half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

TO ARTISTS, INVENTORS, &c. &c.—The Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Carried on by PRINCE ALBERT) respectfully give notice that DEPOSITS OF GENERAL INTEREST are RECEIVED, and duly described to the PUBLIC, FREE OF EXPENSE.

The EXHIBITION, and all the POPULAR LECTURES, including MR. DUCKLAND'S LECTURE ON MUSIC, as usual.

Admission, 1s; Schools, and Children under Ten, Half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of CHIROPODOTAMUS ever seen in Europe is now added to the Collection. All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Mammal Birds, without extra charge. Admission, 1s; Monday, 6d.

SALISBURY EXHIBITION.—ON TUESDAY, the 12th of OCTOBER, 1852, will be OPENED, at the COUNCIL-HOUSE, SALISBURY, an EXHIBITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRY, Amateur Productions, Antiquities, Works of Art, &c. Catalogues may be had at the doors. In addition to other attractions, the Electric Telegraph will convey messages from room to room, and be explained at the hours of twelve, two, and four, by the kind permission of the Electric Telegraph Company.

HIS GRACE the DUKE of WELLINGTON.—Messrs SAMUEL ALCOLK and Co have the honour to announce that they have just published a highly-finished STATUETTE in PARIAN MARBLE of his GRACE the DUKE of WELLINGTON, after a design by ALFRED CROWQUILL. The Model represents the Duke as seen seated in the House of Lords. In addition to the singularly striking resemblance that has been attained, there is in the artistic treatment of his subject a calm dignity of expression so truly in keeping with the high personage portrayed, and which cannot but force itself upon the recollection of those familiarized with the features of the Great Warrior. Messrs S. A. and Co. have made arrangements with the China and Glass Dealers in all parts of the United Kingdom, through whom alone copies of the statue can be procured.

JONES'S £4 48. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactury, 388, Strand, opposite St. Paul's Churchyard, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss Manufacturers, or any other house, for these advertised at lower prices are fakes only. On receipt of Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 48s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watch-work, free, for 2d.

HAWLEY'S WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS, 120, OXFORD-STREET, and 294, HIGH HOLBORN.—Gold Geneva Watches, 2s 10s; Silver dials, 2s 5s; English Gold Levers, their own make, 11 guineas; Silver ditto, 4 guineas. Watches manufactured with every modern improvement. Observers. From 7s, Strand, and Coventry-street.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—17 and 18, CORNHILL.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is now of 12 years since this manufacture was introduced by SARL & SONS to the public, and, notwithstanding the many specious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having superseded the standard which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-tenth its cost. The magnificent stock which has been enriched with many splendid novelties in Dinner Sets, and Breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoons and Fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and price is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying to the manufacturers.—MARTIN and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—Cautio: n: The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons'. No other parties are authorized to sell it.

PIANO FortES at Manufacturing Prices.—Messrs HOLDERNESS and CO., 444, New Oxford-street, London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have REDUCED the PRICE of their Piccolo Pianofortes, in rose, zebra, or walnut-wood cases, to 25 guineas each. These beautiful instruments are bi-piano (C. to C) in compass, contain all the latest improvements, are possessed of an amazing power, combined with sweetness of tone, and finished with the same care and attention that have hitherto distinguished the manufacturer. Warranted for ten years, and exchanged if not approved of. A variety of models—handy by Broadswood Collard, and other makers, from £10; and double and single-action Harps, by Erard, from £10—N.B. Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

VINAIGRE de BORDEAUX.—College of Chemistry, Liverpool.—Dear Sirs.—The cask of French Wine Vinegar came safely to hand. I have submitted it to analysis, and find it to be perfectly pure, i.e., it only contains those materials which are in all fermented grape-juice. It is very much liked in my house, being a most agreeable acid. The reason of my sending to you for Vinegar was on account of the dreadful mixtures sold here under that name: some of the samples I examined contained sugar, oil of vitriol, and arsenic. Yours truly,
SHELDON MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., Dr. Phil., &c. &c.

See also the Report on VINEGAR, Analytical Society Commission, in the "Lancet" of the 17th Jan., 1852, copies of which, and the names of retailers throughout the kingdom, may be had from the importers, W. and S. KENT and SONS, UPON-UPON-SEVERN, N.W.—Shores in London, Liverpool, Hull, and Gloucester.

BARON LIEBIG on PALE ALES.—“If I wished to associate with any individual brewery my remarks on the alleged adulteration of bitter pale strychnine, it would have been natural to have mentioned another brewer in the Burton mode, and not in Mr. Alcock's. I was engaged in investigating the Burton mode, and it was also in that breed that I met with Mr. Alcock's, that the Bavarian brewers acquired all the instructions they obtained at Burton. The admiration I expressed of this beverage in my letter to Mr. Alcock is ascribed in such a manner as to lead to the inference that my praise was exclusively confined to Mr. Alcock's beer. This was not the case; my remarks referred to that class of beer.”—*Oxford Journal*, July 24, 1852.

“JUSTUS LIEBIG”
The Baron's original letter is in the hands of Mr. Miller, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, where it may be seen by any one taking an interest in the matter.

BABY LINEN and CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Infants' embroidered robes, long and short, from 5s to £2 5s; Cambric Cloaks from 15s 6d to £4 4s; fine French merino ditto, lined with silk and hand-sewn, 3s 6d; Muslin ditto, from 7s 6d. French Cambric Caps, from 2s to 40s 6d ditto, ditto, trimmed, from 6s 6d. Monthly Gowls, in various sizes, from 2s 6d to 12s 6d. Lawn shirts, 1s to 3s 6d. Superior Drapery and Pinwheels, All the novelties in Calico dress, Bunting, Pa. 6s. Bedding, &c. Embroidered Babes' Baskets, 10s 6d. Bedding, &c. Embroidered Babes' Robes, Cloaks, &c., sent to the country as samples, for approval, on receiving a remittance or town-referrece accts. Lists forwarded, post paid. Ladies' Wedding, Sitting-up, and Night-caps in the greatest possible variety, and very reasonable price.—NUMM'S, 259, Regent-street, adjoining the Circus, Oxford-street.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOTICE.—The Third Edition of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” is ready for delivery this day.

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THE CHIROPOTAMUS AND LEUCORYX, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE discovery of a new quadruped, so vividly coloured, and so singular in its form, as the African hog which the Zoological Society have recently obtained from the Cameroons river, is not a little remarkable when we consider the industry with which the world has been searched for every possible form which may by any chance have an effect in adding to or improving the races of domesticated animals subservient to the wants or luxuries of civilized man.

The Society have already produced a very interesting and shapely cross between the Indian wild hog and the Berkshire breed; and it will be desirable to ascertain in what degree the admixture of this new blood may hereafter tend to improve the somewhat over-bloated candidates for porcine honours at the critical board of the Smithfield Club in Baker-street.

The Choropotamus, or Red Hog of the Cameroons, is also found on some of the other rivers of Western Africa; and, although it has hitherto escaped the grasp of scientific naturalists, has long been known to the merchant explorers of those mysterious streams. Its nearest analogue is the Bosch Vaik of the Cape, the *Sus larvatus* of Cuvier, an animal so far from common, that no spoil of it glared upon the walls of Gordon Cumming's Trophy House, the richest museum of the African chase which has yet been gathered, or perhaps will be gathered, in the Kaffrarian wilderness. The bright red colour of the Choropotamus, the white streak which marks the line of its back, and the long lynx-like tufted ears, are features of so striking a character that it is almost incredible that it should, for so long a time, have escaped the numerous correspondents of the Zoological Society, whose indefatigable labours have helped so largely in accumulating the vast collection of species which are heaped together in almost painful profusion in their menagerie.

Next to the Choropotamus, we found many additions of minor interest; and yet, perhaps, these give the most conclusive evidence of the successful management of the place. We allude to the young which have been born in the Gardens during the current year; and among them, especially to the Giraffe and the Leucoryx. The former is chiefly remarkable as being the sixth which has been bred in Europe, and, like his predecessors, the offspring of the fine old female imported by the Society in 1836.

The Leucoryx, on the contrary, is the first of her race that has been born out of Africa, and has thriven in so remarkable a manner as, already almost to equal her parents in height. The delicate colouring of the long, exquisitely-curved horns, and the noble carriage of the Leucoryx, stamp it at once as one of the gems of the collection; and,



LEUCORYX AND YOUNG, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

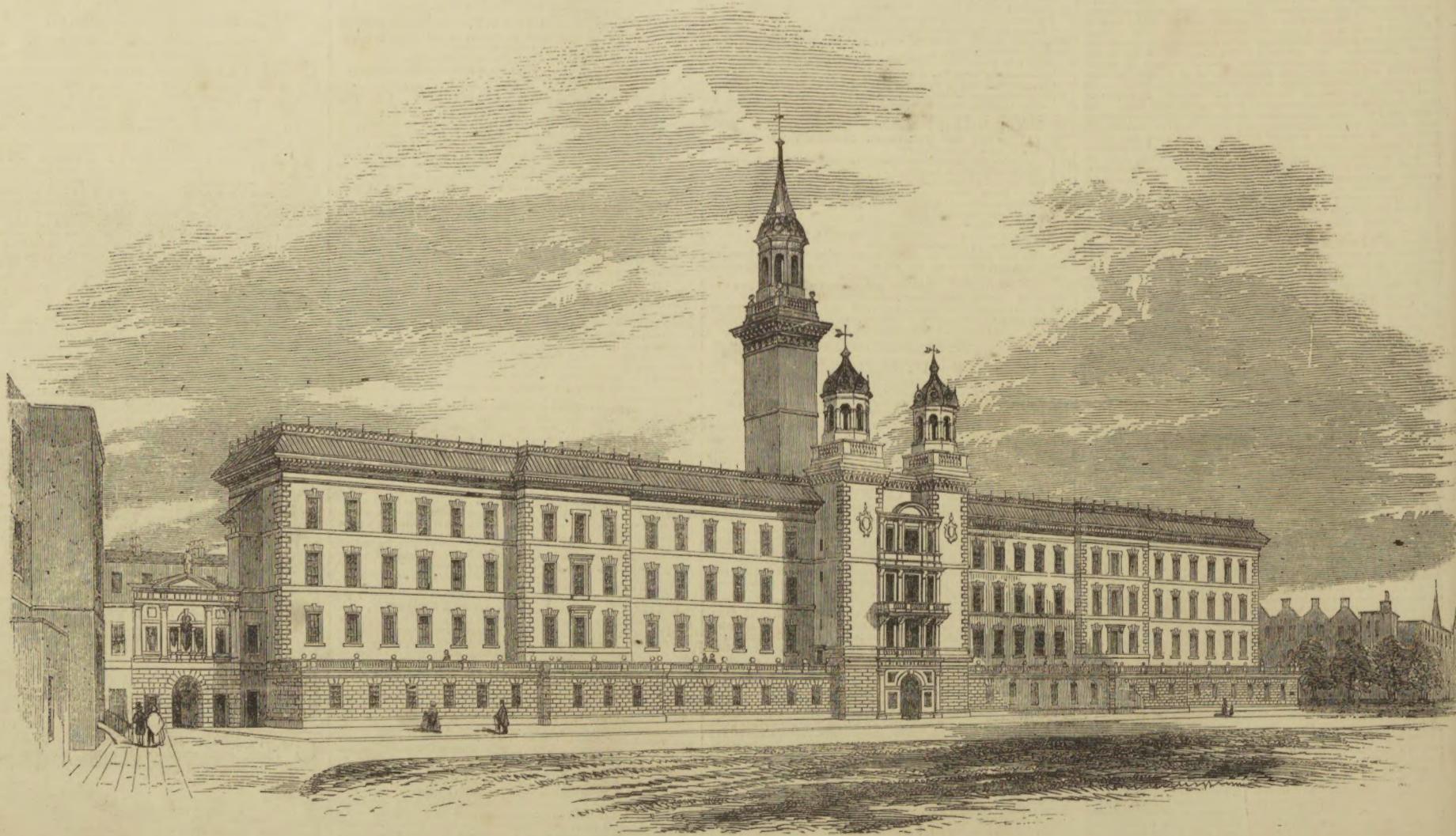
in fact, the animals in question are the only specimens of their kind in Europe. The male was obtained by the late Lord Derby from the Gambia, the mother came from Nubia; and the species may, therefore, be taken to inhabit, like many others which are common to the western and eastern coasts, the whole extent of the Negro zone in Africa. It occurs in the ancient monuments of Egypt, as forming part of the tribute paid to the Kings by Ethiopia; and it, therefore, in addition to its natural beauty, has a peculiar historic interest, which must be appreciated by every one who is familiar with the ancient legends of the Valley of the Nile.

IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THIS important extension of Guy's magnificent foundation has been effected by the removal of several adjacent small houses belonging to the estate, so as to afford space for the construction of two spacious and handsome wings to the Hospital, from the design of Mr. Hawkins; one of which extends nearly to the High-street, in the Borough. The eastern wing, already completed, consists of three long and spacious wards, with sufficient room for from 50 to 80 beds in each double ward. The building is three stories high, and of yellow brick, with a long terrace or balcony in stone extending from one end to the other, for the convenience of those patients who are able to walk and enjoy the fresh air. The interior of this wing is fitted up with every possible accommodation—wash-houses, water-closets, baths, &c., and to be ventilated and heated on a new principle. For this purpose there are three high towers or minarets, with an open cupola on the summit, at the top of which is a vane, which turns round with the wind, and thus sends down the shaft or turret the fresh air into the wards, which is regulated according to the degree required. These turrets or air-conductors have also the advantage of carrying off every effluvia that may exist. The wards, it is stated, are to be heated on the same principle as the new Houses of Parliament. Other extensions and improvements will include a new museum on a large scale, a commodious theatre for the medical students attending the lectures, and spacious rooms for anatomical study, and every branch of their profession. In the new building there will be separate fever wards, cholera wards, and wards for contagious disorders. The present insane ward for women (in which there are now from twenty to thirty) will be replaced by a more cheerful and enlarged one, so as to admit as many as fifty or upwards. Guy's Hospital is one of the richest in the metropolis; and when the improvements now making are completed, it will be the most extensive medical institutions in London.



CHOIROPOTAMUS, OR RED HOG OF THE CAMEROONS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



GUY'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.—NEW BUILDINGS.